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"Damns with faint praise....."——POPE.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

DUKE OF YORK.——Of all the subjects, which, for some time past, have engaged the attention of the public, no one has excited an interest so general and, to all appearance, so deep, as the talked-of appointment of the Duke of York to take command of the army destined to act in Spain and Portugal. Not to the inns, the coffee-houses, the marts, the malls, and the settled gossiping shops has the conversation upon this subject been confined. It has entered into all private circles; it has been a standing dish at the dinner and tea-table; men stop each other in the streets to talk about the Duke of York's going to Spain; the eager Londoner stops, even in his way to the 'Change, to ask whether it be really true, that the Duke of York is going to Spain; nay, in the very church-porches of the country, among the smock-frocked politicians, whose conversations, as to public matters, seldom went beyond the assessed taxes, you see half a score faces thrust almost to the point of contact, in order to know "for zartin if the Duke of Yark be a gooen to be zent to Spain." I have often wondered how this last-mentioned description of persons came to hear of the Duke of York; that is to say, how they came to know, that there was such a person in the world. Not one out of a thousand of them knows that there is such a man as Mr. Canning or Mr. Perceval. They all are familiarly acquainted with the name of Lord Nelson. This I can account for; but, I really cannot account for the perfect knowledge which they appear to have of "the Duke of Yark," as they call him. The fact is, however, that, in spite of whatever efforts some persons may have made to keep the deeds of the Duke hidden from the world, to put, as it were, his light under a bushel, he is, at this moment, not a bit less famous than Lord Nelson himself, and has, if the fault shall not be mine, as fair a chance of immortality. Such being the case, the discussion relative to the talked-of appointment ought not to be slovened over. We ought, before we quit it, to come to something like a conclusion, so that we may carry with us a settled opinion, which may be of great use to be applied hereafter in the way of precedent. In my last sheet, I quoted an article of the Morning Chronicle, and made some remarks thereon. I shall now quote another, which is in the form of a letter to the editor, affecting to *defend* the Duke of York and to praise him; but, it is but too evidently such praise, and made use of for such a purpose, as are described in the words of my motto. The letter is long and very dull, but I wish to have it upon record, that, if the subject should ever be started again, we may refer to the sort of statement and reasoning made use of at this time.—— The reader will perceive, that the letter purports to be a commentary upon a printed address to the Cabinet ministers, in which address those ministers are, it seems, censured for not sending the Duke of York to Spain in defiance of what it acknowledges to be the public opinion, but which it calls "*popular prejudice.*"——"I have not seen "the printed Address to the Cabinet Ministers mentioned in your paper of this "day, and I sincerely hope and trust it has "not fallen under the view of his Royal "Highness the Duke of York. It must give "*the gallant mind extreme pain* to find, that "some despicable parasite has endeavoured "to use his name, as a cover for the foullest "insinuations against departed greatness; "and, though I doubt not *his zeal to en-*"*counter danger in the great cause of ra-*"*tional liberty*, yet that zeal cannot but be "controuled by a respectful deference to "the general wisdom of the nation. I "say the wisdom, for although there may "be some prejudice in those who attribute "to his Royal Highness *the failures* of those "expeditions *which he has formerly com-*"*manded*; yet the wisest and best men "know, that the effect of such prejudices "cannot be wholly obliterated from their "own minds, still less from the minds of "soldiers in general, who are to act in "subordination to their commander, and "whose personal safety is to depend on his "judgment. It is therefore wise, so to "choose our generals if possible, as that "no prejudice, whether in respect to the "influence of luck, or of talents, or of "any other ingredient in their characters,

" may check that full tide of confidence, " without which no soldier should go into " battle. *Of this his Royal Highness is* " *no doubt convinced, and therefore he has,* " *it is said, personally declined pursuing an* " *object* which, perhaps, was once near his " heart. Neither his Majesty himself, nor " any of his royal offspring, *have ever been* " *deemed deficient* in *that courage* which " has always characterised *the House of* " *Brunswick*, and is most becoming the " rank they hold in this free country. But " on various occasions it has been thought " necessary to restrain their natural inclina- " tion, and *to reserve the display of their* " *personal bravery to times of still greater* " *national hazard.* No one can forget the " *warmth* with which the *heir apparent* not " long since solicited an ostensible com- " mand in the army, destined to repel " invasion; nor the steadiness with " which his demand was resisted. I be- " lieve every man in the United Kingdom " *honoured* the prince for entertaining such " a wish: many, who did so, certainly ap- " proved of its disappointment. The case " *is exactly the same with the Duke*; but " his royal highness will, no doubt, submit " with dignity to a necessity which he can- " not but lament, remembering the old " Fabian maxim, *Famæ etiam jactura fa-* " *ciendæ est pro patriâ.*—If this be so, what " words are sufficient to express a just indig- " nation against the wretched scribbler, " whoever he be, who with the hope of " recommending himself to the favour of " the commander in chief, dares at once to " insult the judgment, and to endanger the " safety of a whole nation. Let him be- " ware of public execration, and wisely " continue to shroud his name in the obscu- " rity which at present envelopes it. As to " the ministers whom he endeavours to " cajole, they ought to be the most seriously " offended, both by the contemptuous " opinion which he shews of their under- " standings, and the inevitable danger of " losing their places to which he would " expose them. In a free country, public " opinion must be listened to; and terrible " would be the vengeance against a cabinet " who should dare so openly to set it at " nought.—But, says the parasite, ministers " ought to lead, not follow public opinion. " True, an energetic minister will know " how to enlighten an ignorant people, and " if their salvation depend on the instant " adoption of any measure, however unpa- " latable, he will carry it into effect. But " it is the very cant of despotism to tell the " people they never can be judges of right " or wrong. What is meant by the people " in this country ninety-nine times out of " a hundred, when they approach at all " towards unanimity, is right. In the " present instance, it is notorious that mi- " nisters and people, ins and outs, are fully " agreed in opinion; and they are all to be " set right by an anonymous writer! But " though he prove all that he attempts to " prove, what does it amount to? That his " royal highness has the negative merit of " *not being the cause* of certain disasters " which have befallen the armies under his " command. Observe, that the secretary " at war may say the same of *the Ferrol* " *expedition*; but this would be but a bad " plea for sending him to Spain, perhaps to " Ferrol itself, to animate the patriots by " his presence. Observe, that *General* " *Whitelocke* (who, by the bye, canted " about the newspapers too), not only " might say, but did say the same of *the* " *defeat at Buenos Ayres;* but it will be " hardly recommended, on such a ground, " to give *him* a command in Spain. It is " thus this writer degrades his royal high- " ness by advancing, as arguments in his " favour, what would equally apply to, at " least have been equally urged by, some of " the worst officers in the army. But it " was necessary for him to do much more. " It was necessary to shew not only that his " royal highness's military talents possessed " the greatest positive excellence; but that " they so far outweighed those of any other " general in his majesty's service, and car- " ried with them so inevitable a certainty of " success, as to counterpoise every prejudice " arising from his former ill-fortune, to " stand in the place of the enthusiasm of " his whole army, and to render it a crime " in ministers to trust their own weak and " limited judgment in opposition to such " consummate wisdom. Now, as his royal " highness's good sense would revolt at a " flattery so gross, so no man who has a " character to lose would dare to insult the " public by avowing and putting his name " to such an opinion. It is only to be " lamented that private and anonymous " attempts are made to produce that disa- " greement between his royal highness and " the public at large, which no true friend " to the royal family or to the public tran- " quillity could see without the deepest " regret. I look upon it a part of the same " artifice to represent his royal highness's " appointment as the wish of the Spanish " patriots. That it can be the wish of no " true friend of Spain, while it is decidedly " contrary to the judgment of Great Britain

is an absurdity to suppose; and if such a wish has been expressed by any of the patriots, or of their deputies (which I do not believe), it has certainly been drawn from them by the falsest misrepresentation. Wishing all *due credit* to be given to his royal highness's *brave* and *patriotic* sentiments on the one hand, and all proper weight to be allowed to the great considerations of policy, which, on the other, preclude the possibility of his appointment, I trust that the question will remain finally at rest, and that the address will be treated with the contempt which it deserves. I am, Sir, &c. CANDIDUS."——For what purpose this very *candid* gentleman thought proper to repeat the word *failures* so often, and always in the *plural* number, to which, I suppose, he would, if our language had admitted of it, have added the masculine gender, in order to make them appear as big as possible; for what purpose he has so repeatedly referred to these failures; for what purpose he has introduced the affairs of *Ferrol* and *Buenos Ayres;* for what purpose he has, in as small a compass as the case would admit of, huddled together the names of *Sir James Pulteney, General Whitelocke,* and *the Duke of York;* for what purpose he has had recourse to such extraneous matter I shall not endeavour to discover, nor is it, indeed, of the smallest importance to the discussion, being, as far as I can perceive, not at all connected with the main, and the solely interesting, point; which is, how far it be consistent with sound policy, nay with plain common sense, to refuse, upon the ground stated by this writer, the request, which he assumes the Duke of York made to go to Spain, and yet to keep the very same Duke "in *reserve*," to use a phrase of his own, to command the army at home, when, if that army should be wanted, the danger to England must be a thousand times as great as can be possibly apprehended from any failure, of whatever magnitude, in Spain. This is a point, in which every man, woman, and child must have an interest; and, it is this point, which I mean to discuss; or rather, I mean shortly to expose the folly, and, I must say it, the shocking baseness, of the writer, by whom the affirmative of the proposition has been attempted to be maintained.——But, before I proceed a step further, let me guard against any misconstruction, or misapprehension, of my meaning. Observe, then, that I do not say, that the Duke of York has offered his services for Spain; on the contrary, I proceed expressly upon the total impossibility of his having made such an offer, because, as I stated in my last, it would be libellous in the most hateful, nay (excuse my warmth!) in the most hellish degree, to suppose, that he would, for one moment, continue to fill the office and receive the emoluments as Commander-in-Chief at home, if, upon the score of his former failures (which is the reason alledged by this writer) his offer to take the chief command in Spain had been rejected by the ministers, for whatever cause that rejection might have proceeded. Mark me well, then; I do not admit that the Duke of York made the offer in question; and, if he did make it, I scout the idea of its having been rejected upon the score of former failures. Proceeding, then, upon a mere hypothesis, let us ask this very clever gentleman; this very loyal gentleman; this very patriotic gentleman of the Morning Chronicle, what are his reasons for thinking it sound policy for rejecting a general for *foreign* service, on account of his former failures; and, at the same time, keeping that general in the chief command at *home?* He tells us, that, whatever may be the real fact, with regard to the wisdom or courage of a general, the effect of prejudices against him cannot be obliterated from the minds of the soldiers, whose personal safety must, in so great a degree, depend upon his conduct; that it is, therefore, wise so to choose our generals, that no prejudice, no forebodings with respect to conduct, may check the full tide of confidence, with which soldiers ought to go into battle; that, *therefore*, it is necessary, to restrain the inclination, which generals, against whom there exists a prejudice, may feel for foreign commands, and "to *reserve* the display of their personal bravery for times of "*still greater national hazard.*"——I will say, for this writer, that he deals not in the mysterious. His meaning is too plain to be mistaken. But, my good loyal gentleman; if you be not in jest; if you do not wish to be understood as speaking ironically; can you tell me *why* a want of confidence (for such you suppose to exist) should be less likely to arise in an army at home than in an army abroad? *Why* a want of confidence should be less likely to arise in times of great national hazard at home, than in a foreign camp or field of battle? Is it, that the troops, who would be employed at home, would be composed of persons more accustomed to meet with difficulties; more accustomed to dispense with a want of confidence in the skill and courage of a chief; more likely to go boldly on, without thinking of their leader; more accustomed to set, comparatively, little value upon property and

life? Is this the case? And, if it be not; if the real case be just the contrary; if confidence in the wisdom and courage of their commander, though always necessary to the success of an army, be beyond all comparison more necessary when the object to be fought for is the independence of a nation, and when the scene of action is the invaded land of that nation; if this be the case, I pray you to shew us why you should not have a mark of eternal infamy fixed upon you, for your endeavours to persuade the nation, that, though a general might not have the confidence of the army in a degree sufficient to make it safe to employ him abroad, he might be safely employed in a command at home, and that, too, at a moment "of "great national hazard"——Your notion of a *reserve* of wisdom and courage is curious enough. Reserves are composed of that, in which, when the danger becomes greatest, men may safely confide. That, upon which we set the *greatest value* we keep as a reserve. But you would reject the offer of a general to serve abroad, on account of that want of confidence, which you suppose must arise from his former failures, and would keep him in *reserve*, that is to say, a want of confidence in reserve, for home service in times of great national hazard.——After all, however, this is merely disputing for the sake of disputation; for, as I have said before, and as I have conjured the reader to believe, it is impossible, that the Duke of York can have been cast off, or rejected, upon the ground of former failures; for, if that had been the case, it would be infernally libellous to suppose (though this loyal gentleman scruples not to suppose) that he would not, in giving way to the high feelings which he inherits from his long line of royal ancestors, have stamped his commission of Commander-in-Chief in the dirt, and, turning with disdain from the idea of filthy lucre, left the mercenary part of mankind to share amongst them, the profits which he derives from the office. What! A prince of the House of Brunswick, a son of King George the Third, while glory calls him to foreign fields, submit to stay at home to issue orders for cutting the hair off the heads of the soldiers destined for the command of other generals; to be a raiser of recruits, a superintendant general of the dress and the drill; to have the command, aye the chief command, of soldiers so long, and no longer, than they are not wanted to do the duty of soldiers! No: again I say, it cannot be. I will not, therefore, believe, and nothing shall make me believe, though th writer were to take his oath of the fact, th the Duke of York has made an offer to serv in Spain, and that that offer has been re jected upon the score of former failures.— I come back to my first opinion, which i this, that the Royal Chieftain, anxious doubtless, as the Morning Chronicle ob serves, to shew "his zeal in the cause o *liberty*," might make an offer to the minis ters to take upon him the chief command Spain and Portugal; that the ministers fel it to be their duty to reject the offer, think ing, as they ought to think, that to provid for the perfect safety of England was the first duty, and thinking also, doubtless, tha the defence of England could be so safe in no hands as in those of the Royal Comman der in Chief, who has, so many many times visited all the military posts and reviewed a the soldiers, many of whom have been ac tually engaged, under his own eye, though not in real, yet in sham-fights; that thi being the ground of rejection, the Roya Commander would, of course, submit, and keep his post of commander in chief which, in such case, was his duty, both as a subject and a patriot. In this opinion, I have been greatly strengthened by the cir cumstance of all his royal brothers, who are generals, remaining at home too. The have had no *failures*, at any rate, where with for the Morning Chronicle to taun them; and, one of them, it is well known behaved most gallantly in Hanover, at the time when that happy country was invaded by the French, and when, owing princi pally to his royal foresight, the whole of the family *plate* was saved from the grasp of the remorseless invader.

"Snatch the Palladium, though the temple burn."

Indeed, with respect to the Duke of Kent we have proof positive of the truth, which I am urging. The public saw a letter from his Royal Highness, sometime ago, re questing to be sent to Gibraltar, for being governor of which he receives the pay. This request was refused; and, as the Duke kept, and still keeps, the office and its emo luments, in addition to his pension and also to the profits of the colonelship of four battalions of infantry, must we not neces sarily conclude, that his offer to go upon actual service was rejected by the advisers of the king upon the ground whereon the Duke of York's request, or offer, if it was really made, was rejected; that is to say, that the ministers thought England the first and the dearest object (and well they may think it so!) and, therefore, though they wished well to the cause of Spain, could not answer it to their consciences to aid that cau

the sending away of the royal generals, whom, in case of invasion, the people would, of course, have more confidence in in any other generals, and whose own skill and courage would make up for want of discipline in the hasty levies, called forth in defence of the country.——Here, then, without seeking any further, is a very good and sufficient reason for the offer of the royal chief having been rejected. Let us therefore, hear no more of "former *failures;*" and let us attribute all the insinuations of the Morning Chronicle to that party defeat, which the Whigs experienced, as I thought, chiefly through the generalship of the Duke of York.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.——If it be true, that Joseph Buonaparte has quitted Madrid, there is one rascally government at an end, at any rate. There is no longer any *consolidated* despotism in Spain, and, let us hope, that there never will be again.——It being reported, that the vile nobility, who attended Joseph to Madrid, have, upon perceiving that he was likely to fail, deserted him, some of our despotism-defending prints, particularly the Morning Post, says that it thought, all along, that these nobles had been entrapped at Bayonne, had been forced to publish sentiments foreign from their hearts, and that this desertion of Joseph is a proof that the opinion here stated was correct. Now, it occurred to me, that this desertion was a proof of consummate baseness, if no such proof had been wanting; for, if the nobles had been *entrapped* at Bayonne, if they had actually been forced to go there, when there to make speeches against the Bourbons and in favour of the Buonapartes; if this had been the case, they would have deserted Joseph the moment they got into Spain; but (if it be true that they have now deserted him), they stopped, and, 'till they have reason to believe, that he will be worsted. But, the fact is, that there was no *force* employed to get them to Bayonne, any more than to get the royal family there. The whole tribe went upon a mission, which took the name of an *invitation*. There was not a French soldier employed to escort them to Bayonne; and, as to the nobles, they were not even summoned, or invited. One or two of the bishops sent their professions of allegiance to Napoleon, without being asked for any; and is it not notorious, that the putting of Joseph upon the throne was preceded by applications to that effect, made by persons in Spain and not at Bayonne?——The truth is, that the wretched defender of despotism, whose print I have referred, perceives, or has been told, that it will be impossible for time even to wear away the infamy of the Spanish nobility assembled at Bayonne, and afterwards becoming the servants of Joseph Buonaparte, while the *people* of Spain are fighting for their freedom against this same Buonaparte. This writer foresees, that men in general will ask why English blood should be shed for the purpose of restoring to splendour so vile and rascally a crew. Therefore it is, that he is anxious to make his readers believe, that the Spanish nobles did all under compulsion. To be sure, it is a most confounding fact, that a whole royal government, King, Prime Minister and Nobles, all go off upon an invitation, and make a surrender of the kingdom to the enemy, while *the people*, the moment they are gone, take up arms to meet that enemy, and are actually proceeding in a way that would encourage one to hope, that they may not only beat that enemy, but, finally, secure the freedom of their country. This is a confounding fact indeed. It is impossible to deny it; and, therefore, all manner of shifts and tricks are resorted to, for the purpose of keeping it out of sight. Either the royal family and nobles were *forced* from Spain, or they were not. If the latter, then all the pretexts about compulsion vanish into air; and, if they were forced away, they were forced away in the presence of that very people who have now risen in arms to defend themselves and their country, but which people, and no part of which people, attempted to take up arms for the sake of the royal family and the nobles.——This writer, and several others of the same stamp, hardly excepting the Morning Chronicle, unwilling to utter a word that shall seem to favour the notion of Spaniards being fighting for the purpose of establishing a free government, and yet not knowing very well how to write upon the subject without now and then introducing the object of the glorious efforts which the people of Spain are making; these writers, thus embarrassed, do, I perceive, until they see which way things are likely to go, which way Whitehall and Lloyd's may settle the point, talk about the people of Spain fighting for their *independence*. They reprobate the idea of a nation's giving up its *independence*. The people of Spain, they say, are engaged in the glorious cause of *independence*. Not a syllable do they say about the *freedom*, or the *happiness*, of the people of Spain. Not a word about their throwing off the yoke of oppression, which they have so long worn, and which oppression has, in fact, been the only cause of, first, their degrada-

tion, and, secondly, the invasion of their country. Not a word do these writers say upon these heads, but, they ring the changes, over and over again, upon the very equivocal word *independence*——But, what do they mean by *independence*? Do they mean, that state in which a nation or people is not dependent upon the will of another nation, people, government, or chief? If so, it appears to me, that the people of Spain, unless they are bent upon establishing an entirely *new government*, are acting very inconsistently, and are, indeed, shedding their blood for a purpose precisely the contrary to that which they wish to accomplish; for, as to their old government, it was always in a state of dependance upon France; and, the government which Napoleon has proposed to them seems very well calculated to provide, in time at least, against any such dependence in future. To be sure, the Bayonne Constitution, *like most others in the world*, will, I dare say, admit, upon a pinch, of a little alteration; but, in the meanwhile, it is impossible that king Joseph can make the country more dependent upon France than it was before; and, in words, at least, this constitution does restore to the people of Spain something like an enjoyment of freedom, something like security for property and life.—— The Morning Post exclaims "What a dis- "grace, what an infamy, to submit to a "*foreign* yoke!" and, he most severely reproaches even his friends, the Bayonne Grandees, for having, even under *compulsion*, given the sanction of their names to the bringing in of a mean, beggarly, *foreign family*, and placing them upon the throne. But, surely, my friend of the Morning Post suffers his zeal to get astride upon his reason. Surely he does not take time to reflect; if he did, he would certainly have been cautious how he had condemned, in terms so unqualified, the introduction of *foreigners* and the placing of them upon the throne; for he must have recollected, that in certain cases, such events, though accomplished, too, by the aid of foreign troops, brought in through the instrumentality of domestic nobles, are termed "GLORIOUS REVOLUTIONS." We are here neither saying nor supposing any thing, one way or the other, about the characters of the parties introduced, or of the cause of introduction; but, we may, I think, venture to say, that the simple fact of a foreigner's being placed upon the throne of a country, and of foreign troops being brought into it, cannot, *by Englishmen*, be very decently urged as a decided proof of *a loss of independence*. Nay, I am of opinion, that it would be full as well if the Morning Post and his fellow labourers would refrain from uttering such vehement Philippics against the introduction of foreign princes and troops. One of the standing charges against Buonaparte is, that he is *not a Frenchman*; and that he prefers having *Corsicans and Italians about his person*. This may as well remain unsaid, and I beg the writers in question duly to weigh the thing in their minds.

AUSTRIA.——If war take place between Austria and France, and we carry on the war in Spain for the restoration of the old family, then the old game is beginning again. More subsidies, more lies from Whitehall, and a result much about the same as the last.——Our villainous newspapers express a most anxious hope, that Austria is bent upon war; that, stimulated by the "glorious example of Spain," she is resolved to make one more effort against the tyrant of the earth. The example of Spain! Why, man, do you consider what she must do, in order to *begin* to follow the example? She has an *Emperor*, an *Empress*, a whole *royal family*, with all the old set of courtiers, male and female; all her pardners and parasites; and every thing, of which Spain has not a fragment left. The example of Spain, indeed! Why, the Spaniards suffered a French army to come to their very capital without an attempt to resist them; and, according to *your* assertion, they suffered the French to *force* away their king and queen and all their princes and ministers; and, that being done, they began to fight the French, and to endeavour to expel them from their country. Now, do you really wish the Austrians to do the same? I imagine, that what you wish is, that the Austrians may follow the example of the Spaniards merely in resisting the French, leaving all things just as they now are in their government, in which wish I am decidedly of opinion you will be disappointed. I can, for my part, discover, in the people of Austria, no motive for resisting the French, which they had not previous to the battle of Austerlitz. I can discover no reason for supposing that Austria should be more fortunate now than she was then; and, I am fully persuaded, that whatever money may be sent her from this country will do us no more good than was done by any and all of the immense sums which she has heretofore received from us.—— The Austrians are composed of materials very different from those which go to the making up of a Spaniatd. The Germans do not easily *catch fire*. They look well and hold at danger before they encounter it. They act upon the wise maxim, that "the best

"a part of valour is discretion." It was an observation, in America, that the Hessians always smoked their pipes as they went to the *attack*, but never in a *retreat*. They are certainly, the whole of the Germans, not less prudent, at any rate, than they are courageous; and, indeed, the whiskers, which seem to have a natural fitness to their faces, denote, like those of the cat, a characteristic cautiousness.——For these reasons, and some others that I shall not now mention, I do not think that the Austrians, if war should take place, will follow the example of the Spaniards, in making a gallant resistance to the approach of the French; and, in short, my opinion is, that if Austria now suffers herself to be hurried into a war, her royal family will share the fate of the House of Bourbon.

LIBEL-LAWS.——[Intended for insertion last week but accidentally omitted].——Sir Richard Phillips, in consequence of my remarks, relative to his evidence, in the action of Sir John Carr, knight, against Messrs. Hood and Sharpe, has, in the last week's Register, published a letter addressed to me. ——I will notice the points touched upon, in this letter, in the order wherein they are placed.——I am not at all surprized to learn, that the author of the prosecuted pamphlet was also the author of the report of the trial; and that being, as Sir Richard now informs me, the real fact, I can readily suppose, that the report was by no means favourable to the plaintiff and his witnesses. This, however, does not essentially alter the case in my estimation; for, it was not so much the sort of evidence that I care about, as *the act of prosecuting*, and I am sorry to discover, even now, no regret, on the part of Sir Richard, for having been, though unintentionally, perhaps, instrumental in causing that prosecution. He who uses the press ought to defend himself solely with the press. There are people enough to bring the *law* to bear upon us, without our countenancing their conduct by our own example. I own that *caricatures* do not constitute a branch of *sober* criticism, and Sir Richard says, in the close of his letter, that Sir John Carr founded his action *solely* and *exclusively* on the caricatures. But, caricatures are things to laugh at. They break no bones. I, for instance, have been represented as a bull-dog, as a porcupine, as a wolf, as a sans-culotte, as a nightman, as a bear, as a kite, as a cur, and, in America, as hanging upon a gallows. Yet, here I am, just as sound as if no misrepresentation of me had ever been made. The fact is, that caricatures are nothing more than figures of rhetoric proceeding from the pencil; and, as the inimitable Gillray is not in the habit of making sentences, I see no reason why he should not ridicule what he deems to be the follies and vices of the times, or of particular persons, with his pencil. It is, to be sure, very provoking to see one's self held up to public ridicule, or censure, especially if we are conscious of not deserving it; but, then, we should bear in mind, that the principle, upon which we appeal to the *law* for redress, will be sure to be made to apply against ourselves, if we make use of the press. It is the practice of bringing actions and preferring indictments and informations *by individuals* that has kept the several successive Attornies-General in countenance; for, if we, particularly we who use the press, harrass each other with the law, with what face can we complain when we are made subject to public prosecutions? As an *author*, therefore, Sir John Carr should have foreborne to apply to the law, though he had been mortified almost to a state of hanging. For an author, or bookseller, to appeal to the law of libels is *an act of downright treason* towards the whole of his brethren. Those who live by the press must be content to die by the press; and the press includes the works of the pencil as well as those of the pen. —— I am very glad, that Sir Richard Phillips is not the publisher of the "*Revolutionary Plu-*" *tarch*." That was the work I meant certainly; and a work so full of manifest falsehoods could, assuredly, never have obtained circulation, except amongst a people totally blinded by a hatred too great to have arisen from any other cause than that of cowardly fear. The greediness with which all the foul slander, all the barefaced falsehood, all the worse than Mandeville or Munchausen lies, of this book have been swallowed, is truly wonderful. The good old maxim of "giving the devil his due" has been quite thrown aside by the author, who has so impudently set truth, and even probability at defiance, that to affect to believe him is to subject one's self to the charge of being a partaker in that moral depravity, which evidently presided at the execution of every page of his work.——I most heartily agree with Sir Richard Phillips in opinion respecting *reviewers* and *reviews* in general. I have, many times, expressed the same opinion, and for the same reasons; but, he has had much more experience than I have had with "the race that write" in reviews. He must know the "*craft*" well, and I beg leave to refer the reader (see page 205) to what he has said respecting it. I agree

with him, that every man should put his *name* to what he causes to be published. The pronoun *we* is, nine times out of ten, a convenient mask for cowardice or rascality, and, not unfrequently, both together. It is true, that *argument* derives neither strength nor weakness from a name, but *opinion* does; and, it is the opinion of the reviewer that the greater part of readers look after. It would be fair for an anonymous author to be subject to anonymous criticism; but, the critic of Sir John Carr's work ought to have put his name to his performance. All this, however, says nothing in favour of *taking the law* of a man for what he has published, whether it has a name or not. For the reasons, which I have before given, I always *strongly suspect* the goodness of the cause of that man, who appeals to the law of libels; and, for reasons also before stated, I must, and ever shall, regard the author, or bookseller, who makes such an appeal, as *a false brother*, as *a traitor* to the cause of freedom in general.——Sir John Carr has, however, by his experiment, done essential service to the cause of truth, though, apparently, contrary to his intention. He has put the principle to the test. By pushing it to the extreme, he has shewn the world what it really is. No man could pretend to believe, that his *feelings* were not *injured* by the caricatures contained in a criticism that actually, as it would seem, killed him dead, as an author; but, no man was bold enough to say, that criticisms on a man's works ought to be punished as a libel. This leads to another question: namely, why should the feelings of *a minister*, that is to say, of a servant of the public, be considered as more sacred than the feelings of *an author*? Why should not the *talents* of the former be held up to ridicule, as well as the talents of the latter? The author, Lord Ellenborough says, voluntarily challenges public criticism; and does not a minister do the same? Is not this the case with every man in a *public* situation? We have, according to the decision in the case of Sir John Carr, knight, *a right to speak our opinions freely of the talents of authors*; why, then, should we not as freely speak our opinions of the talents of a minister, or a commander? And what *harm* could arise from it, seeing that the press would be open for the controverting of our opinions? I mean, what harm to *the public*; for, it is evident, that the speaking of our opinions freely of a minister might do *him* a great deal of harm; but, the press being open on his side, truth would prevail, and the harm done to him would be good done to the public. The fact is, that *the liberty of the press* has no definite meaning, it is sheer sound without sense, unless it means, the liberty of *freely publishing our opinions of the talents and character of all men in a public capacity*; and, if we are liable to be punished for so doing, can we be said to do it *freely*? The liberty of the press would, in that case, be the liberty of doing that which would subject us to fine, imprisonment, and pillory. In *this way* we, every one of us, enjoy the liberty of stealing and of committing murder.

JAMAICA.——The reader, will, probably, remember the evils that were anticipated from the establishment of Black Regiments, in the West Indies, and the earnest remonstrances of the people of Jamaica upon the subject. Below will be found a proof, that those remonstrances were worthy of attention. Without time to say, at present, any thing more upon the subject, I must content myself with expressing a hope, that this dangerous experiment will be carried no farther.

Bodmin, 17th August, 1808.

COBBETT'S
Parliamentary History
OF
ENGLAND,

Which, in the compass of Sixteen Volumes, royal octavo, double columns, will contain a full and accurate Report of all the recorded Proceedings, and of all the Speeches in both Houses of Parliament, from the earliest times to the year 1803, when the publication of "Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates" commenced.

The Fourth Volume of the above work is ready for delivery. It embraces that period of our Parliamentary History, which is, perhaps, the most interesting of any; namely, from the Restoration of Charles the Second in the year 1660, to the Revolution, in 1688. For this Period, the Proceedings and Debates, in both Houses, have been, for the most part, collected from the following works: 1. The Journals of the House of Lords; 2. The Journals of the House of Commons; 3. That portion of the Parliamentary, or Constitutional History of England, which contains the proceedings of the Convention Parliament, from its meeting on the 25th of April, 1660, to its dissolution, on the 24th of December following, at which epoch the editors of this able performance conclude their labours; 4. The Life of the Earl of Clarendon, written by himself, containing

some interesting Debates, in both Houses, during the period between the Restoration of the King and the banishment of the said Earl, in the year 1667, which Debates never yet found their way into any Collection; 5. The Proceedings of the House of Commons touching the Impeachment of the Earl of Clarendon, with the many Debates in that House upon the subject; 6. The Works of the celebrated Andrew Marvell, who, from 1660 to 1678, regularly transmitted to his constituents of Hull, a faithful account of each day's proceedings; 7. The Debates of the House of Commons, from 1667 to 1694, collected by the Honourable Antichell Grey, who was thirty years a member for the town of Derby; 8. The Debates in the House of Commons on the Bill of Exclusion, in the year 1680, first published in 1681, in a small duodecimo volume, and afterwards republished in 1710, and again in 1807, with the addition of the Debates in the Short Parliament held at Oxford, in the month of March, 1680-1, the proceedings of which related chiefly to the same subject, that is to say, the Exclusion of the Duke of York from the succession to the crown; 9. Timberland's History and Proceedings of the House of Lords; and, 10. Chandler's History and Proceedings of the House of Commons.—It will, doubtless, have been observed by most persons who have much attended to the matter, that, for the period from the Restoration to the year 1743, the two last mentioned works, that is to say, those of Timberland and Chandler, have hitherto been regarded as a regular and complete collection, and the only regular and complete collection, of the Proceedings in Parliament; and that, as such, they have been introduced into, and enjoyed a distinguished place in, almost every public and great private library in the kingdom. Therefore, in preparing the present volume for the press, it might naturally have been expected, that considerable assistance would have been afforded by these works. It is, however, a remarkable fact, which may be verified by a reference to the proceedings of any single session, that very little assistance indeed has been received from them. To say the truth, a discovery of the extreme imperfectness of these works produced one of the motives which led to the present undertaking. On comparing their contents with those of the authentic works before enumerated, they were found to be so extremely defective and incorrect, that they could, in hardly any case, be relied upon with safety. In them, King's Speeches are, in numerous instances, either wholly omitted, or very much curtailed. Scarcely any of the Speeches of the different Lord Chancellors, delivered at the opening of the several Sessions, though those speeches generally contain an outline of the state of the national affairs, are preserved. The Journals appear to have been rarely consulted. Scarcely a Motion or Resolution is given as it stands in those authentic records. Explanatory notes there are none; and, in only one or two instances have the compilers deemed it necessary to favour the reader with information as to the source whence they have drawn their materials; which would seem, indeed, to have been moulded into the form of volumes for the mere purpose of filling up a chasm in a book case.—Besides resorting to the above recited works, recourse has been had to the best historians, and contemporary writers. From Burnet, Echard, Kennet, Oldmixon, Rapin, North, Ralph, Marvell, Reresby, Temple, Walpole, and the Work of the late Mr. Fox, recently published, many Notes, historical and biographical, have been introduced; and, for the sake of connexion, a short account of the principal Occurrences, during each recess of Parliament, has, where necessary, been inserted. —By way of Appendix to this volume, is subjoined a collection of scarce and valuable Tracts, purely parliamentary, taken from the State Tracts, privately printed in the reign of Charles II. and James II; from the Harleian Miscellany; and from the noble Collections of Lord Somers. Through these, a more lively image of the times is conveyed, than could be received from any general description, from however eloquent a pen it might proceed. From their scarceness, it is impossible that they should, in their separate state, be generally known; and, as the utility of them, when accompanying the Parliamentary History of the times in which they were written, must be manifest to every one, the compiler does certainly consider them as not the least valuable part of his work.

*** The success of this work, up to the time of publishing Vol. III, was before stated. Its success since that time has been still greater. No work of equal magnitude, had ever so great success, in so short a space of time. The fifth volume, barring accidents from illness, will be published in October, and the sixth in December; after which it is hoped, that a volume every three months will be regularly finished, until the work be concluded, or rather, brought down to the "Parliamentary Debates;" which will form a sequel to it, and which will, of course, be continued in the same manner that they now are.

COBBETT'S

Parliamentary Debates.

The Tenth Volume of the above Work, comprising the period from the Opening of the Session on the 21st of January to the 8th of April, is ready for delivery. The Eleventh Volume, which will close the Debates of the Session, is in considerable forwardness. The Appendix will contain the Annual Financial Accounts, together with other valuable Documents connected with the Proceedings in Parliament during the Session.

BLACK REGIMENTS.—*Kingston, May* 30.

Some degree of agitation was excited in this city early on Friday morning last, from the report of a serious insubordination having arisen in the 2d West India regiment, under the command of major Darley, stationed at Fort Augusta.—It appears that the regiment had paraded at the accustomed hour in the morning on the beach, about 300 yards from the glacis leading to port Henderson. In the fort 54 recruits were left to be drilled by a black serjeant. They were principally of the Chamba and Koromantyn nations, purchased a few months since to serve in his majesty's colonial corps; 46 of them were attached to the second, and eight to the fifth West India Regiments. The men on the beach had not been long under arms, ere a terrible war-hoop was heard, and the recruits were observed to rush out of the fort, and approach near the left of the regiment. Lieutenant and adjutant Ellis instantly rode towards them to learn the reason of the noise and what they desired; he had scarce reached the spot, before he was knocked off the horse with the butt end of some of their firelocks, and received several wounds about his head and body with their bayonets, of which he almost instantly died. Major Darley, anxious to know what occasioned the tumult, repaired directly thither; unhappily for him, he experienced a fate nearly similar, being knocked off his horse, and wounded about the body, &c. Appearances at this moment not being favourable, the officers dispatched a serjeant to the fort for ammunition, while some of them flew to major Darley's assistance; he was taken to his apartments and languished about an hour, when he expired. The ammunition having arrived, the men were directed to load, and fire on the mutineers, which was promptly obeyed, when fourteen of them fell dead, five were wounded, and two taken prisoners; twenty-one who did not appear to be active in the mutiny, instantly surrendered without the smallest resistance. The remainder being dismayed at the check the party had received, ran off to secrete themselves in the mangroves and brushwood, and there is little doubt ere this they are completely subdued or shot.—No other reason was assigned for their improper conduct by those taken, than that they had been too repeatedly drilled, and that they wished to return to their country.—Every regret for the untimely fates of major Darley and adjutant Ellis have been evinced, the service having lost in them two valuable officers. Their remains were interred with military honours, amidst the lamentations of their brother soldiers.—On the first knowledge of an insubordinate spirit having manifested itself in some of the garrison at Fort Augusta, the drums beat to arms in Spanish Town, and the St. Catherine's militia, with a degree of celerity highly commendable in them, were in a disposition for actual service. They proceeded some part of the road to the fort, but learning there was no necessity, were saved from a most harrassing and tedious march, and returned to their homes.—Brigadier-general Darby, with great promptitude also proceeded to the scene of action, with the 18th regiment, under command of lieut. col. Honeyman, but there being no occasion for their services, all, with the exception of the flank companies, returned to their quarters. Two men of this regiment expired on the march, supposed from the excessive heat of the weather.—Information was transmitted to the general officers in this district; and on Friday noon, lieut. gen. Villettes, most of his staff, and several other officers, proceeded to Fort Augusta. All the boats at the wherry wharf in this city were impressed, and took down in the evening three companies of the 55th regiment, under the command of major Halligar, where they are to remain for the present. —The principal part of the 2d West India regiment have been sent on board some of the vessels of war in Port Royal harbour, to make room for the detachments of white troops sent to Fort Augusta.

From the Kingston Chronicle.

Head-quarters, Gray's Pen, June 9, 1808. —Sir, The public mind having been much agitated by the unfortunate affair which lately took place at Fort Augusta, in a detachment of about fifty recruits, of the 2d West India regiment, at drill, near thirty of whom rushed out of the Fort with their arms during the time the regiment was at exercise, and, before any stop could be put to them, killed their major and adjutant; the circumstances of which have been most closely and minutely

investigated by two courts of inquiry, and by a general court martial, before which it has been fully proved that the whole of the unfortunate affair originated in a few ignorant recruits, and that upwards of twenty of them were innocent of the offence. To quiet the public apprehensions as much as possible, I send you, by the permission of his excellency the commander of the forces the sentence of the gener al court martial, with the consequent orders thereon.—I have only further to add, that the seven unhappy offenders were shot, pursuant to the orders, and that the conduct of the 2d West India Regiment was strictly correct and regular at the execution.—W. Tonge, Captain, Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

Extract from General Orders, dated Gray's Pen, June 7, 1808.

At the general court martial of which brigadier general William Balfour was president, which was held at Fort Augusta on the 30th ult. and continued its proceedings until the 6th instant, by adjournment, were tried the following prisoners: Robert Hawker, Robert Wren, William Cashell, Hugh Dive, William Minott, John Stotesberry, William Gilman, Daniel Hagan, John Danger, and Thomas Moody, soldiers of the 2d West India regiment, charged with being jointly and individually concerned in a mutiny which took place in a party of recruits at drill, at Fort Augusta, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, and for violently assaulting major John S. Darley, their commanding officer, and lieutenant Thomas Ellis, acting adjutant of their regiment, in the execution of their duty, and whereby their lives were lost; and at the same general court martial were tried the following men of the said regiment, also charged with the foregoing crime, and with desertion from their regiment, viz.—Wm. Peele, John Tonge, George Dalmer, James Stubbs, William Rossitern, and Harry Cope. The court having maturely weighed the evidence against the foregoing prisoners, with what they have separately offered in their defence, is of opinion, that the said Robert Hawker, Robert Wren, William Cashell, Hugh Dive, William Minott, John Stotesbury, Wm. Gilman, Daniel Hagan, John Danger, Wm. Peele, John Tonge, George Dalmar, James Stubbs, Wm. Rossitern, and Harry Cope, are each and all of them guilty of the crimes with which they stand charged, being a breach of the articles of war, and do therefore adjudge that each and all of them do suffer death. But the court acquit T. Moody for want of sufficient evidence.—His excellency the commander of the forces approves of the foregoing sentence. The prisoners John Danger, Hugh Dive, William Minnott, Daniel Hagan, William Peele, John Tonge, and George Dalmar, whose daring atrocity is most conspicuous, will meet their just and awful sentence by being shot to death, by a party of the 2d West India regiment, on the sands, outside of Fort Augusta, near the spot where their crime was committed, in presence of the garrison of Fort Augusta, on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, in the morning, at as early an hour as possible. —His excellency the commander of the forces greatly laments that at so early a period of his command, he is called upon to perform so painful a part of his duty; but in consideration of the dreadful example already made by the prompt and laudable exertions of the body of the regiment, whereby several of the mutineers were killed on the spot, and others severely wounded, and trusting that their crime originated in their inexperience and ignorance of the service, and through the instigation of those who so justly suffer on this occasion, and that the enormity of the offence had not occurred to them, he is pleased to respite until further orders (or until his majesty's pleasure is known) the following prisoners.—Robert Hawker, Robert Wren, William Cashell, John Stotesbury, William Gilman, James Stubbs, William Rossitern, and Harry Cope, whose portion of guilt is not aggravated by any particular acts, and whose youth and apparent contrition hold them forward in a more favourable point of view.—In the performance of this painful part of his duty, which calls for the most severe example being made, to check so flagrant and unpardonable a crime as mutiny, the commander of the forces cannot but derive some consolation from its being proved in the most satisfactory manner, on the late very minute investigation of the circumstances attending or leading to the mutiny, that it originated solely in the ferocious spirit of ignorant and undisciplined recruits; and that the regiment manifested on that unfortunate occasion a sense of loyalty and attachment to their officers highly creditable to themselves and honourable to the character of soldiers. He trusts they cannot but most sincerely lament the fate of those valuable officers, who fell victims to their zeal for the service, and their confidence in the fidelity and attachment of their men in general, which they had ever been studious to conciliate.—He strongly recommends to the officers of that regiment most forcibly to impress on the minds of the men the heinous offence for which those unhappy men suffer, and that

they will urge them to conduct themselves with good order and regularity, as the only means of wiping away the disgrace such acts must necessarily bring on any corps. By command,—W. Tonge, Captain, Acting Dep. Adj. Gen.

The grand jury of the June grand court, having on Monday finished the business brought before them, were discharged. Previous to their being discharged, the grand jury drew up a memorial, in very temperate language, which has been left with J. F. Bonnett, Esq. to be presented to his grace the Duke of Manchester, who is at present in St. Mary's, *praying him to communicate their wishes to his majesty's Government, that the 2d West India regiment be removed from this island.*

LOTTERIES.

First Report from the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Laws relating to Lotteries.—Ordered to be printed April 13, 1808.

The Committee appointed to inquire how far the evils attending lotteries have been remedied by the laws passed respecting the same; and to report their observations thereupon, and upon such further measures as may be necessary for remedy thereof; and who were empowered to report their opinion thereupon, from time to time, to the house;—having been employed in collecting information, and examining witnesses on the matters referred to them; and having duly weighed and considered the same, have come to the following resolutions:—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that (in case it shall be thought expedient to continue state lotteries) the number thereof in each year should be limited to two lotteries, of not more than 30,000 tickets each; that the number of days allowed for drawing, instead of ten, the present number, should be brought back to eight for each lottery, the number fixed in 1802: that the number of tickets to be drawn each day should be uncertain, and left to the discretion of the commissioners of stamp duties, and kept secret till the close of the drawing each day, care being taken, as the lottery proceeds, not to leave too great a number undrawn on the latter days of drawing, but that one moiety or upwards be drawn on the four first days thereof.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no person should be allowed to deal in lottery tickets without a licence for that purpose from the commissioners of stamp duties, and that the provision to that effect, in the second section of 22 Geo. III. cap. 47, repealed in 1802, and not renewed in the late acts, should be re-enacted, with this addition, that every licensed lottery office keeper should be allowed to take out from the stamp office, in addition to his own licence, a limited number of licences for agents, with a stamp duty of about one-tenth of that paid by himself, in the proportion of two such agents' licences, for every 150 tickets shared by him at the stamp office; and that all persons should be forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to act as agents for any lottery office keeper, or to deal in lottery tickets, except persons so licensed.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in order to prevent persons setting up licensed lottery offices as a cloak for carrying on illegal insurances, the number of tickets required to be shared in each lottery, in order to entitle the parties to a licence, should be extended from thirty to one hundred and fifty; and that such licences should be renewed for every lottery, upon the parties continuing to share that number of tickets.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the limitation of hours during which lottery offices may be open for the transaction of business, viz. from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, enacted by 22 Geo. iii. cap. 47, and renewed in the lottery acts of 1802, and the three following years, but omitted in those of the two last years, ought in future to be re-enacted, without the exception therein made with respect to Saturday, when lottery offices ought to be shut at as early an hour as on other evenings.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all persons concerned in hawking about lottery tickets and shares for sale, in distributing handbills respecting lotteries otherwise than in the offices of licensed persons, in illuminating lottery offices for outside show, in exhibiting lottery schemes and bills upon boards, carts, or carriages, in town or country, should be subjected, on conviction before a magistrate, to a considerable penalty, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a limited period.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the exemption of licensed lottery office keepers, from the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and police magistrates, by inserting in sec. 34 of the last lottery act, the words, "if not licensed to divide tickets into shares in the manner aforesaid," is inexpedient, and ought to be discontinued; and that such lottery office keepers ought in future to be subjected in common with other persons to such jurisdiction.—Your

committee are still engaged in collecting evidence on the subject of clandestine insurances and other illegal practices, which, notwithstanding the measures adopted at different times for their prevention, appear still to be carried on to a considerable extent; but not having finished their inquiries, they defer for the present making a final report on the matters referred to them.

Second Report on Lotteries.

The committee, &c. having made a Report to the house, in the month of April last, at the conclusion of which they informed the house, that they were still engaged in collecting evidence on the subject of clandestine insurances and other illegal practices; which, notwithstanding the measures adopted at different times for their prevention, appeared still to be carried on to a considerable extent; having collected all the evidence which they have deemed material for the formation of a judgment upon the different points submitted to their consideration, have agreed upon the following Report.—Your Committee beg to call your attention to the evidence contained in the appendix, and more particularly to that of Mr. Wood, an officer appointed and paid by government, under the title of "Inspector of Lotteries," from whom your Committee might have expected to derive the most material and satisfactory information upon all the matters referred to them; and more especially upon the steps he had lately taken in the execution of the duties of his office. It is manifest, however, that since the year 1802, when the scheme of the lottery was altered, the inspector of lotteries has performed no duties; and he has declared to your Committee that there do not appear to him to be any duties incumbent upon him to perform. Your Committee have been further informed by Mr. Wood, that he believes, by the regulations adopted since the year 1802, the evils arising from the lottery have been done away, and illegal insurances suppressed. But the examination of many other witnesses has proved to your Committee that the information so given, by what your Committee had a right to rely on as the most competent authority, is unfortunately altogether erroneous; and your Committee have collected the reasons why information more to be depended upon has not been obtained from the source in question; for the details of which they refer you to the evidence itself.—Your Committee are compelled to state, that the evils of clandestine insurance appear to them to prevail to a much greater extent than they had reason to suspect when they made their first report in the month of April last; and it now appears fairly questionable whether the number of persons concerned in such practices has materially diminished, or the sums adventured have been at all decreased. The greater privacy with which the transactions are conducted of course makes every inquiry into their existence exceedingly difficult, whilst it produces combination, and renders the invention of any real remedy the more hopeless.—Your Committee have applied themselves with great assiduity to that part of their instructions by which they are directed to report upon such further measures as may be necessary for the remedy of the evils attending lotteries; and they submit to the house some account of the law, together with such observations and suggestions as have occurred to them thereupon.—An act was passed (22d Geo. iii. c. 47) and was intituled, "An act for licensing lottery office keepers, and regulating the sale of lottery tickets."—The breach of the law was punished by penalties, recoverable before two magistrates, "and the usual powers were given for the recovery of the same, in case of non-payment, by warrant of distress and sale, and for want of sufficient distress, the offender to be sent to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding six months nor less than three, unless the penalty should be sooner paid." A power of mitigation was given to the magistrates, and no penalty could be recovered, unless the offence had been committed within twelve months preceding the commencement of the prosecution.—No alteration in the law, with respect to illegal insurance in lotteries, was made until the year 1787, when an act (27th Geo. iii. c. 1.) was passed for rendering more effectual the laws now in being for suppressing unlawful Lotteries. In the preamble to the last mentioned act, the 8th Geo. I. c. 2. the 12th Geo. II. c. 28. and the 22d. Geo. III. c. 47. are recited; and it is further recited, "that great difficulties have arisen upon the methods of conviction of offenders against the said recited acts before justices of the peace, and many evasions of the said recited acts are daily put in practice;" and it was by the 2d sect. enacted, "that from and after the passing of said act, no pecuniary penalties incurred by any person concerned in Lotteries should be recovered before any justice, but might be sued for by action in any of the Courts at Westminster, and one moiety of the penalties, when recovered, should be applied for the use of his majesty, and the other moiety to the person who should sue for the same; and power was given in every such action to

hold the offenders to bail, for any sum not exceeding £500."—All persons engaged in illegal insurance might also, under the authority of the 3d sect. of the last mentioned act, be deemed rogues and vagabonds, under the 17th Geo. II. c. 5.; and power was given to the magistrates before whom any person should be prosecuted as a rogue or vagabond, to commit the person so prosecuted to the house of correction, there to remain until the next general quarter sessions; and the justices are then to investigate the merits of the case, and to proceed according to the provisions contained in the 17th Geo. III.—In consequence of the representations which were made, of the extent to which common informers, aided by attornies, had abused the powers given by the 2d sect. of the 27th Geo. III. c. 1. it was enacted, by an act passed in the 33d Geo. III. c. 62. sect. 38. "That from and after the commencement of the said act, it should not be lawful for any person to commence or prosecute any action for the recovery of penalties inflicted by any of the laws touching or concerning Lotteries, unless the same should be commenced in the name of His Majesty's Attorney General;" and by sect. 40 of the same act it was enacted, "that if any person should be brought before two magistrates, and should be convicted of any offence against the statute of the 27th Geo. III. whereby he should be adjudged a rogue and vagabond, the said magistrates should commit such offender to the house of correction, there to remain for any space of time not exceeding six calendar months nor less than one month, and until the final period of the drawing of the Lottery, in respect whereof such offence should be committed; and that the proceeding should be without appeal, and not removable by *certiorari*, or otherwise, into any court whatsoever."—No evidence has been given to the committee to shew what were the difficulties which occurred in the conviction of offenders under the 22d Geo. III. c. 47, and the acts recited therein; but it appears from the preamble to the 27th Geo. III. c. 1, that difficulties had occurred, and that many evasions of that act had been put in practice. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the provisions of that act had been found insufficient to suppress the practice of insuring in the Lottery. In the hope therefore of more effectually suppressing the evil, the 27th Geo III. c. 1 was passed; but it appears from the evidence of Mr. Estcourt, and more especially from the letter from the Under-Sheriffs of Middlesex addressed to him, and contained in his evidence, that the provisions of that act had been perverted to the purposes of extortion, and had been productive of very serious evil.—In order to counteract this new evil, the 30th Geo. III. c. 62, sect. 38 was passed, directing that no action should be commenced or prosecuted, except in the name of the Attorney General.—In consequence of this limitation, very few actions have, as appears from the evidence given to the committee, been commenced since the passing of the last mentioned act, although there is no doubt that Insurance in the Lottery is still carried on to a great extent.—The evidence which has been given with respect to the practical inconveniences resulting from the provisions of the 27th Geo. III. proves, that it would be impolitic again to have recourse to the provisions of that act, and yet it is very difficult to suggest any middle course between limiting the power of commencing actions to the Attorney General, and giving that power to common informers. In the one case, there will probably be reason to complain of inactivity in enforcing the law, and in the other, of a corrupt and mischievous perversion of it. It might perhaps be proper to authorize the police magistrates, and the magistrates of the city, to direct actions to be commenced, when evidence to warrant that direction shall have been given upon oath before them. This however would be a novel and perhaps an improvident power to grant, and considerable difficulty would occur in carrying the principle into effect.—By the 27th Geo. III all persons engaged in illegal insurance might be treated as rogues and vagabonds, under the 17th Geo. II. c. 5; and the magistrates had the power of committing them to the house of correction until the next general quarter sessions. It appears from the evidence given to the committee, that in the interval between the commitment and the trial, the witnesses were generally tampered with or removed, and conviction became impossible. In order to obviate this difficulty, a power was given by 33 Geo. III. to two magistrates, to commit such persons to the house of correction for any period not exceeding six months nor less than one, and until the end of the drawing of the Lottery, in respect of which the offence had been committed; and the proceeding was without appeal, and not removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any other court. From this enactment, it appears that the legislature has been under the necessity of granting very large and extraordinary powers to magistrates, in order to diminish the evil arising from insurance in Lotteries, and the circumstances which gave rise to it shew that no pecuniary

means are wanting to enable those who are engaged in this practice to evade the punishment of the law.—Your committee have to lament that it is not in their power to furnish to the House any more satisfactory result of this part of their labours: but when it is recollected that for many years past the attention of the most acute and ingenious persons, well acquainted with the whole of the Lottery system, both legal and fraudulent, under the auspices of successive ministers, have been directed to this object without success; that it has been represented to your committee, that the lottery and illegal insurances are inseparable; that the former cannot exist without the latter for its support; that a system of connivance in those acts which the law prohibits pervades all ranks concerned, from the persons contracting with government under the law, down to the meanest wretch employed in the violation of the law, and its most ordinary victim: your committee did not enter upon this matter with much prospect of success, and do not therefore feel any very great disappointment at the issue; they are persuaded the house will not impute to them any want of attention to the subject, or zeal in the execution of their duty.—In truth, the foundation of the Lottery is so radically vicious, that your committee feel convinced that, under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved so baneful a source.—A spirit of adventure must be excited amongst the community, in order that government may derive from it a pecuniary resource. That spirit is to be checked at a certain given point, in order that no evils may attend it—the latter object has not hitherto been attained, with all the pains which have been bestowed upon it. Your committee are of opinion, that its attainment is impossible.—The ingenuity of persons interested in breaking the law, is always upon the watch for its new enactments, and has hitherto always baffled the sagacity of the legislature. Added to which, there can be no hope of greater purity amongst the persons employed to detect and bring the offenders to punishment than has hitherto been experienced, or than now exists. The statute book is burthened with regulations entirely repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, rigorous and oppressive in the extreme, which, if they are ever executed, fall only upon the ignorant and destitute, whilst the wealthy and more profligate hold them in utter contempt: and this unseemly state of things is allowed to continue, in order that the state may derive a certain annual sum from the partial encouragement of a vice, which it is the object of the law, in all other cases, and at all other times, most diligently to repress.—In the mean time your committee find, that by the effects of the Lottery, even under its present restrictions, idleness, dissipation, and poverty are increased, the most sacred and confidential trusts are betrayed, domestic comfort is destroyed, madness often created, crimes, subjecting the perpetrators of them to the punishment of death, are committed, and even suicide itself is produced, as will fully appear in the evidence submitted to the House. Such have been the constant and fatal attendants upon State Lotteries, and such, your committee have too good grounds to fear, will be their invariable attendants so long as they are suffered, under whatever checks or regulations, to exist?—The question naturally occurs to your committee, whether any pecuniary advantage, however large or convenient, can compensate to a state for the amount of vice and misery thus necessarily produced by the levy of it?—The answer to this question is submitted to your wisdom and deliberation. But in order that the House may come to a decision, in every view so important to the interests and happiness of the community, without prejudice, your committee cannot conclude without expressing a decided opinion, that the pecuniary advantage derived from a State Lottery is much greater in appearance than in reality. When we take into consideration the increase of poor's rates arising from the number of families driven by speculations in the Lottery, whether fortunate or otherwise, to seek parochial relief, the diminished consumption of exciseable articles during the drawings, and other circumstances deducible from the evidence, they may well be considered to operate as a large deduction from the gross sums paid into the Exchequer by the contractors. On the other hand, the sum raised upon the people is much greater in proportion to the amount received by the state, than in any other branch of revenue.—No mode of raising money appears to your committee so burthensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known, where the chances are so great against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive.—In the lower classes of society the persons engaged, whether successful or unfortunate, are, generally speaking, either immediately or ultimately tempted to their ruin; and there is scarcely any

condition of life so destitute and abandoned, that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allurement to gaming, held forth by the state.—Your committee are conscious that they are far from having exhausted all the grounds upon which it might be urged, that the Lottery ought not to be resorted to as a financial resource. The reasoning upon them appears to your committee to apply with peculiar force to the situation, the habits, and all the circumstances, of a great manufacturing and commercial nation, in which it must be dangerous, in the highest degree, to diffuse a spirit of speculation, whereby the mind is misled from those habits of continued industry which insure the acquisition of comfort and independence, to delusive dreams of sudden and enormous wealth, which most generally end in abject poverty and complete ruin. If, after all that has been stated, and a perusal of the evidence, the House shall think proper to sanction the adoption of the Lottery in any future session of parliament, your committee recommend to your consideration the various suggestions contained in their two reports for the alteration of the law, from which they are willing to hope, at least, that some beneficial selection may be made. But they cannot flatter themselves with the expectation that they have been much more fortunate than the able persons who have applied themselves with so much industry and so little success to the same subject, and to whom the public are indebted for their attempts to correct the evils which, in the opinion of your committee, can only be done away by the suppression of the cause from which they are derived.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that (in case it shall be thought expedient to continue state lotteries) the number thereof in each year should be limited to two lotteries, of not more than 30,000 tickets each; that the number of days allowed for drawing, instead of ten, the present number, should be brought back to eight for each lottery, the number fixed in 1802: that the number of tickets to be drawn each day should be uncertain, and left to the discretion of the commissioners of stamp duties, and kept secret till the close of the drawing each day, care being taken, as the lottery proceeds, not to leave too great a number undrawn on the latter days of drawing, but that one moiety or upwards be drawn on the four first days thereof.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no person should be allowed to deal in lottery tickets without a licence for that purpose from the commissioners of stamp duties, and that the provision to that effect, in the 2d section of 22 Geo. III. cap. 47, repealed in 1802, and not renewed in the late acts, should be re-enacted, with this addition, that every licenced lottery office keeper should be allowed to take out from the stamp office, in addition to his own licence, a limited number of licences for agents, with a stamp duty of about one-tenth of that paid by himself, in the proportion of two such agents' licences, for every 150 tickets shared by him at the stamp office; and that all persons should be forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to act as agents for any lottery office keeper, or to deal in lottery tickets, except persons so licenced.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to prevent persons setting up licenced lottery offices as a cloak for carrying on illegal insurances, the number of tickets required to be shared in each lottery, in order to entitle the parties to a licence, should be extended from *thirty* to *one hundred and fifty*; and that such licences should be renewed for every lottery upon the parties continuing to share that number of tickets.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the limitation of hours during which lottery offices may be open for the transaction of business, viz. from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, enacted by 22 Geo. III. cap. 47, and renewed in the lottery acts of 1802, and the three following years, but omitted in those of the two last years, ought in future to be re-enacted, without the exception therein made with respect to Saturday, when lottery offices ought to be shut at as early an hour as on other evenings.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that all persons concerned in hawking about lottery tickets and shares for sale, in distributing hand-bills respecting lotteries otherwise than in the offices of licenced persons, in illuminating lottery offices for outside show, in exhibiting lottery schemes and bills upon boards, carts, or carriages, in town or country, should be subjected, on conviction before a magistrate, to a considerable penalty, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a limited period.—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the exemption of licenced lottery office keepers, from the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and police magistrates, by inserting in sec. 34 of the last lottery act, the words, "if not licenced "to divide tickets into shares, in the man- "ner aforesaid," is inexpedient, and ought to be discontinued; and that such lottery office keepers ought in future to be subjected in common with other persons to such jurisdiction.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

SPANISH REVOLUTION.—*Proclamation, dated Oviedo, July 17, 1808, continued from page 246.*

Which is most precious, the gold of the mine, or the blood of man? If your civic virtue should not command the sacrifice, your mercenary interest will extort it. Your incorporation, sanctified by authority, your political existence, the possession of your property, your individual security, all depend upon the success of this war. Our independence cannot be resigned until these illustrious seminaries of sanctity and wisdom are surrendered—until these solid columns of religion and of the state tumble to the earth—until the public right shall be annihilated and Spain itself subverted. Happy country! this day you receive from your favourite sons the most acceptable proofs of their tenderness and love, of their affection and gratitude, for the protection they have received from you through successive ages. To-day they return to you the riches they have received, for the splendour you have conferred, for your pious generosity, for your ardent zeal, in sustaining the religion and the customs of their ancestors,—those customs originating in the sublime morality of the Gospel, within whose sacred vase is inclosed, and will be for ever inclosed, the preservation of your empire and the power of your monarchy. Rich men of every description! Open your coffers, and discharge your duty to your country, and be confident that her ungrateful children will receive her anathema, and will not escape her vengeance.—Spaniards! we all defend one common cause. We are all passengers on board the ship Independence, which is already launched, and must either swim or sink, according as she is navigated by us. There is only one mean of salvation for us, and that is, that the whole nation, armed, hasten to exterminate the banditti by whom we are invaded, and to punish them for their atrocities. Warriors! present yourselves in the field of glory. I do not attempt to excite your valour; you are Spaniards, and therefore, you are brave and honourable; but, in one respect, I may give you advice, although you are Spaniards. I recommend to you, in the name of your country, the most severe discipline, and the most implicit obedience to your commanders. Without discipline, you can neither have an army nor victory. Without discipline, valour is useless, and numbers impotent. Discipline supplies every thing, and without her every thing must be deficient. Appreciate her then rightly; for, alas, if you are conquered, you will become the contempt of nations, and the victims of tyranny. Do you see that these fierce pretenders rush upon us? They outrage, they lay waste, they destroy; nothing can satiate their ferocity. But if, in your turn, you should become conquerors, let the martial spirit by which you are animated be restrained within the limits of reason and justice. Let humanity, compassion, and beneficence, be the device of your banners; above all, let not the name of Spaniard be stained by that iniquity and sacrilege which you detest in your enemies; and then your grateful country will confer upon you her abundant benefits, and your names will be engraved on the sublime edifice of Spanish independence. I may address you as conquerors, although you have not already vanquished. One province only, the cradle of heroes, the moment war was declared, filled the enemy with terror. Yes, Spaniards, from that happy instant the lion was attacked with a fever, from which he will never escape.—The victory you are about to accomplish will establish an alliance between Spain and the most powerful, the most wise, and the most polished nation of the earth—with the only country which this second Machjavel could not seduce—Great Britain! The alliance that the infamous traitor broke for our misery and ruin; that assassin of our nation, that devouring monster, whose immense rapine provided an asylum for our enemy; that alliance, countrymen, has been generously restored by the only empire which has been able to maintain its honour and independence, and to which is reserved the lofty distinction of restoring enslaved Europe. Of what consequence then is the renowned power of Napoleon? The world itself depends upon the union of those two great nations.—F. P. G. D. C.

An Address to his Army, by the most Excellent Signior D. Francis Xavier De Castanos, Commandant of the Camp at St. Roche, now General in Chief of the Army of the Andalusians.

A man, upon whom flattery and meanness alone have conferred the title of hero—a man full of ambition, and the petty band of slaves who surround him, have formed the great project of subjugating us. Deception, perfidy, and treason, have hitherto been the instruments of so ill-premeditated an enterprise. The Spaniards will doubtless unite, and cause their most sacred rights

to be respected. We already know, that many provinces and communities are animated with the same heroism which we ourselves have displayed, from the moment that the veil was rent asunder which covered this most iniquitous project. It is extremely important, nay indispensible, that all of us should unite to secure the attainment of so noble an object. Each and all ought to contribute all that lies in his power. This is an obligation dictated by the heart, from the moment that we remark its first emotions.—Generous and heroic inhabitants of this happy town, you require not the aid of eloquence to stimulate your ardent souls. You have given, and are at this moment giving sufficient examples. Rush to the field of honour in quest of our brothers, who are soldiers by profession, that they may instruct you in the first elements of the military art, on which strength and victory principally depend. In the mean time, be assured, that your families will not be reduced to want or beggary. The opulent ranks of this place will provide for your subsistence. Fear not that the wealthy will spare their treasures. They will deposit all their services of plate in the hands of government: and when they eat and drink out of wooden spoons and earthen vessels, they will enjoy the pleasing satisfaction, that those instruments of mere luxury are destined to the defence of our religion, our king, our country, and our liberty.—Ministers of the sanctuary, be you the first to preach, and to give the example of this important confidence. Be persuaded that both ecclesiastical and civil laws admit of selling the property of the church in circumstances of such urgent necessity as the present. Convince the faithful that you are penetrated with this genuine doctrine, which, in times not so calamitous, was taught by St. Bernard; for he said, it was not conformable with our holy religion, that the church should flourish in its possessions whilst her poor were necessitous; that she should decorate her walls with gold, and abandon her children to nakedness.—And you, mothers, worthy of so many heroes, who know how to excite the most noble and heroic passions of the human heart, hasten to present to government your jewels, your rings, and ornaments. Fear not the decay of your attractive graces; you will always be agreeable; and though your exterior decorations should be less conspicuous, you will acquire such a degree of mental perfection and heroism as to attract the esteem of virtuous men, and to command respect even from the weak, the vicious and the profligate.—F. X. C.

Progress of King Joseph.—From the French Papers.

Bribiesca, July 16.—This morning his Majesty set out from Miranda. He was accompanied by the municipality and the commissioner of the customs to the boundary of their jurisdiction.—Not only did the inhabitants testify their joy by letting off fire-works, and giving concerts during the whole of the night, but also on his majesty's departure this morning they repeated these different festivities. On the road from Miranda to Bribiesca, his majesty received the congratulations of the magistrates of the various places through which he passed, and on his arrival in this town, he received those of the Alcaide, the Municipality, the Chapters, the Deacon or Arch-Priest, and every person of distinction, all of whom were anxious to be introduced to him. His majesty afterwards retired as usual to attend to business. In the evening there were an illumination and fire-works.

Burgos, July 16. — His majesty this morning continued his journey from Bribiesca. He gave audience on the way to all the magistrates of the different places he passed through, who were solicitous of the honour of addressing his majesty. — The king reached this city at eight in the morning. A triumphal arch, prepared in expectation of his arrival, was erected at the entrance by which he had to come. The garrison was drawn up on each side of the street, the windows of the houses were magnificently decorated, and the firing of cannon and ringing of bells contributed to make his majesty's entrance splendid in the extreme.—Several richly-caparisoned chargers were in readiness, in case his majesty had chosen to enter the city on horseback. All the officiating servants of the royal household waited upon his majesty. Soon after his arrival his majesty gave audience to the archbishop, the chapter, intendant corregidor, the consulate, the ecclesiastical colleges, and spiritual communities, together with a number of persons of distinction resident in the city and environs. His majesty conversed a considerable time with each of them; entering into the particular subjects which related to their respective functions. —Having taken up his residence at the archbishop's palace, which adjoins the cathedral, his majesty, soon after the levee, went to see the cathedral, where he was received under a canopy, with all the solemnities justly due to, and usually observed with respect to royal personages.—At six in the evening his majesty again gave audience to the above-mentioned persons, and also to a great number of officers, who had the

honour of being introduced to him.—There was a general illumination in the evening, and all those who had the honour of being admitted to his majesty's presence, departed to their respective homes highly transported with the reception with which he had been graciously pleased to honour them, and the interest which his majesty took in the concerns of the different places he passed through.

Madrid, July 16.—Yesterday all the bells were set a ringing. At day-break there was a discharge of artillery, and in the evening an illumination took place. These rejoicings announced the king's arrival on the Spanish territory. His majesty has by this time reached Burgos, and is expected here on the 20th.

Official Letters relative to the British Officers sent to the Spanish Patriots.

Head Quarters of the Asturian Army, Stones, July 10, 1808.—Sir,—Having learned from Major Roche, the readiness you have expressed to afford the assistance of the British frigates under your command upon the coast, in the enterprize I am about undertaking, I beg to return you my best thanks for this most desirable and powerful co-operation; but I avail myself of this opportunity of repeating what I have already had the honour of communicating to you, through that officer; that it is by no means my wish that the smallest risk should be incurred by his majesty's ships, or that a single seaman should be landed.—Major Roche, who has my entire confidence, will explain to you fully the manner in which I conceive his majesty's ships under your command can render us the most effectual service.—He will also give you a copy of the signals agreed upon for communication between the squadron and the shore, as well as the fullest explanation of my intentions in the proposed attack upon the enemy at Santander.—I have the honour to be, &c.—Signed)—NICHOLAS DE LLANO PONTE.—Lieut.-General in the Army of the Asturias.—To Captain Atkins, Senior Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's Ships, on the North Coast of Spain.

His Majesty's Ship Seine, off St. Andero, July 7, 1808.—Sir,—In communicating with you on his majesty's service, I have so much observed the justness of your ideas, and correctness of opinion, as most readily induced me to co-operate with the naval force under my command, in all your suggestions; and I beg to assure you, that I attribute in a great measure the speedy re-establishment of government, and success of the Spanish army under General Ponte, to your abilities and exertions; and in this opinion I am perfectly joined by Captain Tower, of his majesty's ship Iris; Captain Digby, of the Cossack; Captain Ramsay, of the Eurydice; Captain Hardyman, of the Unicorn; and Captain Daly, of the Comet.—The public service in which we are engaged, has called forth this mark of approbation due to your abilities and exertions, and induces me to request you will be pleased to convey it in the speediest manner to the right hon. lord Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state.—I have the honour to be, &c.—D. ATKINS, Captain of His Majesty's ship Seine, and Senior Officer on the North Coast of Spain.

To Major Roche, &c. Santander.

From the Corunna Gazette extraordinary, Aug. 1, 1808.—[*By Order of the Government*]

The following official dispatches have been received by express:—Head-Quarters at Andujar, 6 o'clock in the evening, July 19, 1808.

Most Serene Signiors;—At half-past five an officer came in with a flag of truce, requesting that orders should be given to Gen. La Pena to suspend hostilities, whilst Gen. Dupont should hold a conference with Gen. Reding. I replied in the negative. A few moments after, I received a letter from Gen. Pena himself, informing me that they had solicited terms of capitulation. I grant them no other terms than that they shall be prisoners of war, with permission to the general and his officers to wear their swords, and to take with them a portmanteau each, filled with their clothes only, in consequence of the pillage which they have committed in our towns; assuring, however, at the same time, that they shall be treated with the same respect as those belonging to the squadron at Cadiz, and in a manner worthy of Spanish generosity. Whilst the details are preparing, I beg leave to acquaint your highnesses, that we have taken some cannon and prisoners, and, in short, that Gen Dupont is completely hemmed in on all sides.—May God preserve your highnesses many years.—The Most Serene Signior XAVIER DE CASTANOS——The Most Serene the Supreme Junta of Government.

N. B. A dispatch of the same date, and communicating the same intelligence, has been received from Signior Count Tilli, a member of this supreme junta, who accompanies the general of the army.

Note of the Supreme Junta.

Seville, July 20.—The supreme junta has the most entire satisfaction to inform the

public, that by a dispatch received this day, by express, from the most excellent Signior D. Francisco Xavier Castanos, captain-general of the forces of Andalusia, of which a literal extract is annexed, a convincing proof is given of the military talents with which the operations have been conducted, inasmuch as the results exactly correspond with the well digested plan which had been formed. So fortunate have they been, that from the very first encounter, the enemy has continued to fly with the utmost disgrace, and his flight has been a complete rout; this effect having been produced by events which he certainly could not have prevented.

Most Serene Signiors,—In my dispatch of the 17th, I acquainted you with the state of our operations and proceedings. On the 13th, general Reding wrote to inform me, that at nine in the morning he had entered Baylen with his own division and that of the Marquis de Compeigne, which I had ordered to join him; and that the enemy were retreating from that place to Guaraoman, having left behind only a grand guard, which was put to the rout. I instantly wrote to Gen. Reding to attack Andujar in flank, with the two divisions, whilst I should attack it in front. I was preparing to execute my plan at day-break this morning, when, at two o'clock, I was apprized that the enemy were evacuating Andujar, and making a precipitate flight by the road to Madrid. I cannot conceal my surprize, that the inhabitants of Andujar did not give me the slightest notice of this movement.—Finding that the enemy were making their escape from me, I ordered General La Pena, with his division and some reinforcements, to harrass their rear; a disposition so much the more proper, as I had just received a letter from Gen. Reding, informing me that he had marched from Baylen at three in the morning, with the intention of making his attack upon Andujar at eleven; so that, in consequence of his active and opportune movement, Dupont will find himself placed between these two divisions and that of General La Pena. I flatter myself that the result will correspond with the well combined dispositions of the plan.—Your highnesses may hourly expect intelligence of the intended attack of to-day, for which every thing is prepared.—I occupy this city with the division of General Jones, where I have taken a position adapted to circumstances. The enemy have left 300 sick; and it is believed that General Vedel was killed in the affair of Mengibar.—I have also received advice from Commandant Cruz, that he had proceeded with his sharp-shooters to Los Banos, in order to cover the movements of the respective divisions; and if Colonel Baldecanos has followed my instructions to him, a most favourable opportunity will occur, of occupying Despenaperros; since, in a dispatch which we have intercepted, dated the 16th, from the chief of the staff of the French army at Baylen, to the commandant of Santa Elena, the latter is directed to march to Guarraman, leaving only 500 men at that point.—May God preserve your serene highnesses many years.—Head Quarters at Andujar, 8 o'clock in the morning, July 19, 1808.—The Most Serene Signior XAVIER DE CASTANOS.—The Most Serene Signiors the President and Members of the Supreme Junta of Government.

By the same Courier extraordinary has been received a dispatch from the most excellent Signior Count de Tilli, a member of the supreme junta, which, in addition to the communication from his excellency the general in chief, mentions the deplorable situation to which the enemy has reduced the town of Andujar. It is undoubtedly a matter of surprize, however well practised these banditti are in the art of corruption, that there should be room to suspect any of the inhabitants of that place of disloyalty or adhering to the enemy. But should these suspicions be confirmed, they may well tremble at the example which this supreme authority is preparing, in order to satisfy the public, and to prevent similar proceedings in other places which may have the misfortune to fall into the enemy's hands. This dispatch also contains the inventories of two magazines which the French left behind them at Andujar; but as it likewise mentions a third, which there had not been time to examine, and as we are in expectation of the still more fortunate results of a decisive action, the whole of the requisite details will be subsequently communicated. —JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Secretary.

Corunna, July 30.—Marshal Bessieres having written to his excellency Don Joaquim Blake, in the usual style of Buonaparte's generals, with the view of bringing about the destruction of this country and the annihilation of its inhabitants, the general has, in reply, addressed to him the following letter:—

July 24.—Senor General.—I return thanks to your excellency for the humane treatment which you assure me has been given to the Spanish prisoners; and, on my part, I assure you, that the French do not misuse Spanish generosity. It belongs to your excellency and to me, to banish from our

mies that ferocity which does not belong to the truly brave. Good soldiers fight with spirit, and esteem their enemies in proportion to the firm resistance they experience from them.—From your excellency's well-known character, such are, I believe, the principles by which your conduct is guided. —I am also convinced, that your excellency will know how to appreciate my frank and decided declaration, which is, that I acknowledge no sovereign except Fernando de Bourbon, or his legitimate heirs. But if it happen that this unfortunate family should be completely extinguished, I should then only acknowledge for my sovereign the people of Spain, lawfully represented in general Cortes. This manner of thinking is not confined to me alone; I express to you the sentiments of all the army, and of the whole nation, with the exception of a small number of men, who are governed by the most interested self-interest. Be persuaded that I inform you of the real state of things Do not mistake the forced submission of some towns, occupied by French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. Undeceive, therefore, your emperor, and if it be true that he possesses a philanthropic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain. Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother can never reign in this country, unless he reign over a desert covered with the blood of Spaniards, and of the troops employed in this unjust enterprize. Notwithstanding the aversion with which I view the cause you support, I assure your excellency that I entertain for you that high consideration which is due to your eminent personal qualities. — JOAQUIM BLAKE, general-in-chief of the army of Gallicia.

The following has been published, by order of the government:—

On the 28th inst. Marshal Bessieres transmitted a second letter to our general in chief, to which he requested a satisfactory answer, informing him that, with all due respect to his good opinion, it was his duty to avoid the effusion of blood, it being certain that the Bourbons, whom the general mentioned, never could reign, while France and the greater part of Europe existed in their present state. He also informs the general, that he is anxious to see him, and appoints a place of interview. To this letter was sent the following answer:—July 28, 1808.

Signior Marshal,—I have, with due respect, received your excellency's letter, and have to repeat my thanks to you for having set at liberty the 4 or 500 prisoners whom you took in the battle of Rio Seco, and whom your excellency describes as peasants of Gallicia. They are nevertheless regular soldiers, being recruits incorporated with the troops of the line, though they do not wear the uniform. In explaining this circumstance, my intention is not to release myself from acknowledging the generous conduct your excellency has manifested towards those people, but to guard against the possibility of their upon any occasion receiving, in consequence of any misconception, a species of treatment which they do not deserve, and which, from the sentiments manifested by your excellency, could not but be painful to your own feelings. Your excellency will always find me disposed to alleviate, as far as possible, all the horrors of war, flattering myself that in this respect I shall only imitate your conduct. But, Signior general, I am not at liberty to agree to the conference which you are pleased to propose to me, nor to enter into any discussion upon the subject which we should have to agitate on such an occasion.—Your excellency informs me, that the Bourbon family has ceased to reign in Spain; and that, in order to replace them on the throne, it would be first necessary to destroy France, and a great part of Europe. What, then, is the great crime committed by that family? Can it be the frank, faithful, and intimate friendship and alliance, which have united it to France during the space of 13 years? But in attempting to make any reflections I exceed my limits: it is my duty to confine myself to the entreaty that your excellency will abandon the project of altering the opinion which I have already so decidedly pronounced upon the subject. Your excellency would doubtless take offence, were I to propose to you a change of party, and that you should abandon the emperor whom you have sworn to support; and most assuredly you should reflect that, upon the same principles, I ought not to listen to your excellency's proposals, nor is it fitting that your excellency should address them to a man of honour.—Such is the esteem and admiration, Signior general, in which I hold your excellency's military talents, that I glory in having opposed to me so distinguished an antagonist; and with respect to the final issue of the present struggle, I repose myself with confidence on the Divine Providence, to whom it belongs to decide the fate of armies and of nations, and who, sooner or later, will look with a favourable eye upon the most just cause which is defended by all true Spaniards.—I beg leave to repeat to your excellency, Signior Marshal, the assurances of my high consideration.—JOAQUIM BLAKE.

Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Asturias, dated Oviedo, July 26.

Noble inhabitants of Asturias! What panic terror has taken hold of your hearts? A remote danger affrights you! an imaginary invasion terrifies you!—Do you not know, that the whole power of Rome in the zenith of its splendor, and with her emperor at her head, has not been able to add this small province to her empire? Have you forgot, that the innumerable hosts of barbarians which Africa has vomited into our peninsula, have found their tomb amidst these rocks! You are, peradventure, afraid of the threats of the conquerors of Jena and Austerlitz. Away with these ideas, spread by our enemies to dishearten you. The French armies that had filled the world with their name, lie prostrate in the dust; the remainder is holding in coercion the unhappy that have been sacrificed to the ambition of their chief. In Spain we have but few soldiers, raw, inexperienced, weakened by fatigue, incapable of undertaking the conquest of an invincible country. They will face the danger if their chiefs bid them; but what will be their fate? Will they return? They will, if you refuse to imitate your forefathers; but if you attack the enemy with fury and desperation, they will be astonished, and you will immolate them like victims unable even to help themselves. They shall fall to your feet in heaps, from terror, and from the irresistible weight of your robust arms. Cast away your muskets, attack them with arms still more cruel, with implements of husbandry, with the same which your arms are accustomed to handle, and then you will shortly see the disparity betwixt you and them. The cavalry and artillery, in which their principal force consists, cannot avail them among you: all the rest is a contemptible mass, without vigour, without fortitude, at the utmost knowing to fire a musket, helpless and forlorn the moment you close in with them. Arouse! Take heart! You will have the pledge of victory with you, and be assured the French will not invade you; if they dare, we shall entomb them among the mountains and vallies that surround us. What! think you that before they reach your towns, even the nearest to Castile, they will not experience the havock of the artillery, and of the troops that garrison our ports? The wise dispositions of the Supreme Junta, the precise and appropriate orders of the commander in chief, will they not repress the impetuosity of those ruffians, and not preserve the people against the effects which the invasion might occasion? Respectable ministers of the Almighty, pastors of the people, when you hear the tremendous voice of danger, unite your flock, exhort them and conduct them to the field of honour! Generous gentlemen, ye that have such influence on the minds of the pacific villagers, when you see the flame spreading and raging among the mountains, sally forth to preserve the vallies from the conflagration, taking with you as many as can contribute to its extinction! Arouse, Asturians! and be constant in your valour: if any Frenchman escapes from the army, let him find in you the fate prepared for yourselves! Let them know at once that you will receive them according to their desert, and perhaps the timely notice will detain them; if not, rush on and confirm the lustre already hereditary to your name. Let the world know, that the Asturias have for the third time repulsed their proud invaders, and that extermination awaits them!

Placard affixed in the most Public Places of Seville, to rouse the People to the Resistance of French Domination and Tyranny.

Gallant Sevillians,—War is not always clothed in horrors; there is a kind of peace more fatal than a field of battle, drenched in blood and strewed with bodies of the slain. A townsman of your own, who has just beheld the capital of Spain in a state of slavery, which our enemies call a state of peace, has been able to compare the oppressed and degraded state of its unfortunate inhabitants with the noble attitude of defence in which Andalusia stands. A month ago, the Spaniards had lost their country. Seville has restored it to life more glorious than ever, and those fields which for so many years have seen no steel but that of the ploughshare, are going, amidst the splendour of arms, to prove the new cradle of this adored country. No, no: humanity does not shudder at the sound of war; it wishes it a thousand times more than the slow and interminable evils of slavery. Ah, says your townsman, were you to behold your brethren groaning and shrieking in the chains which perfidy has thrown around them! The most respectable citizen is exposed to suffer the insolence of the most contemptible soldier of our enemy. At every step he has to endure, at least, the insult of being eyed with the disdain of the conqueror to the conquered. The inhabitants of Madrid, strangers, as it were, and by sufferance in their own houses, cannot enjoy one moment's tranquillity. The public festivals, established by immemorial custom, the attendance on religious ordinances,

are considered as pretexts for insurrection, and threatened with being interrupted by discharges of cannon. Distrust reigns in every heart, and the smallest noise makes the citizens tremble in the bosoms of their families. The enemy, from time to time, run to arms, in order to keep up the impression of terror with which they were struck by the massacres of the 2d and 3d of May. Then their pale countenances announce the recollection of the lot of these unhappy victims; all fly to their houses, lock their doors, then hardly think themselves safe. One is in fear for his children, another for his wife, and a third for his friends. Madrid is a prison, of which the gaolers take pleasure in terrifying the prisoners, by alarms, in order to keep them quiet. What a wide difference between that situation and yours, my beloved countrymen! I could not refrain from tears of joy, on viewing the city in which I drew my first breath, and to see it in a situation so glorious. The noble military ardour, the flame of patriotism, the generous love of independence, are alive in your breasts, united with the love and submission to those laws and that authority which you have established. History will delineate you as a model, of which there are few examples in the world. The power of the people has preserved to them its independence. Submission and confidence in the magistrates free them from the horrors of anarchy. You have fulfilled the wishes and hopes of all the lovers of their country. This becoming obedience has given an incredible energy to the Convention (la Junta) in whom you have reposed your confidence. Who will believe, that in little more than thirty days, and amidst the hurry and noise of war, the political, economical, and military administration of a kingdom could thus be duly organised? Such is the power of patriotism and sincerity under the guidance of enlightened minds! Seville is the terror of our enemies, the hope of Spain, and the glory of her sons.—Fly—fly to the field of honour. Happy you who can partake in the victory which is awaiting you. Fly, while there are still enemies to combat. Life or death, in such a crisis, is indifferent. You, who shall return, shall receive the reward of gratitude in the embraces of your country, which shall proclaim you her deliverers.—And you, whom Heaven destines to seal with your blood the independence of your nation, the honour of your women, and the purity of the religion which you profess, do not dread the anguish of the last moments; remember in these moments that there are in our hearts inexhaustible tears of tenderness, to shed over your graves; and fervent prayers, to which the Almighty Father of mercies will lend an ear, to grant you a glory superior to that which those who survive you shall enjoy. Conquer or die, noble Andalusians. There is no danger but in flight. Conquer or die, and victory is ours.

St. Yago, June 29.—The Supreme Junta of this principality hasten to communicate to this kingdom the information they have received from our deputies in Great Britain, whose government offers a succour not only to this principality, but every other principality of this kingdom, as will be seen by the annexed copy of the letter of the English minister to our deputies.

His Britannic Majesty's Declaration to the Envoys of Asturias. Dated Office of Foreign Affairs, 12th June.

My Lords—I have laid before my sovereign the letter which you were authorised by the junta of the principality of Asturias to deliver to me, together with the powers entrusted to you by the junta, entreating, in their name, his Majesty's assistance. His Majesty has desired me to assure your excellencies, that he feels the warmest interest in the resolution of the principality of Asturias to sustain against the atrocious usurper of France a contest in favour of the independence of the Spanish monarchy: that his Majesty is disposed to grant every kind of assistance to efforts so magnanimous and praise-worthy.—His Majesty has, therefore, ordered me to declare, that no time shall be lost in embarking for the port of Gijon the succours that you require, as being the most pressingly necessary; he will besides send a naval force capable of protecting the coast of Asturias against any attempt which France may make, and of introducing troops by sea into the country—his Majesty will make further efforts in support of so just a cause.—His Majesty has also ordered me to declare to your excellencies, his readiness, to extend the same succours to every other part of the Spanish monarchy which may be animated by the same spirit of the inhabitants of Asturias, as well as his Majesty's sincere desire to renew those ties of friendship which subsisted so long between the two nations, and to direct his united efforts against any power which may evince hostile intentions against Spain, as well as Great Britain.—I recommend to your excellencies to communicate, as soon as possible, to the junta, the manner in which his Majesty has received the proposals transmitted by your excellencies. A vessel has been got

ready at Portsmouth, to carry any person you may think proper to dispatch —I beg your excellencies to accept the assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Proclamation of Admiral Cotton.

Coimbra, July 18, 1808.

The undersigned Admiral, commanding the fleet of his Britannic majesty on the coast of Portugal, loses not a moment to make known, that he has received an express from the loyal inhabitants of Sines, and to assure them, as well as every true and loyal Portuguese engaged in a just, honourable and glorious cause, such as the re-establishment of its rightful prince, that all the support lying in the power of his Britannic majesty's fleet shall be given.—Captain Smith commanding his Britannic majesty's ship Comus, is charged to deliver this express, and instructed to proceed to Sines, in order to lend a prompt and immediate assistance. —The British Admiral undersigned can assure the inhabitants of Sines, and of the whole kingdom of Portugal, that the most energetic, valorous, and decisive efforts have been displayed, with the completest success to frustrate the perfidious designs of the French against the independence and even the existence of this nation. The French ships in Cadiz have been battered and compelled to surrender to the brave Spaniards; the people are in every part risen in arms, and the result cannot fail proving glorious. Similar energy must be attended with the same success in Portugal, and thus will the inhabitants of both kingdoms hold an equal right to the esteem, applause, and admiration of Europe.—The undersigned has received deputations from the provinces of the North of Portugal, already in arms, swearing to re-establish the government of their legitimate prince, and to resist their oppressors. At Oporto, Viana, in Entre Minho e Douro, and part of Beira, 100,000 Portuguese have risen in arms; and if their gallant countrymen in the South unite themselves to them, they cannot fail to overthrow the small band of Frenchmen now occupying the capital: but to vanquish, unanimity is requisite; let them not be intimidated by menaces, or be corrupted by promises; let them bravely and resolutely determine to rescue themselves from oppression, and to restore the government of their lawful prince.—General Junot has, even in his late edict, of the 26th of June, fulminated the most sanguinary threats against the inhabitants of Portugal: they are threatened with the destruction of the most loyal and populous cities, and their inhabitants doomed to the point of the sword, by a handful of men, amounting, at most, to ten thousand, bearing no comparison to the population of Portugal.—Woe to the criminal oppressors, if the loyal Portuguese encounter them fearless; the righteousness of their cause must triumph. Noble enthusiasm pervading the ranks can never be daunted, if all access to seduction be precluded. A vigorous resistance, conjoined to the energetic efforts now exerting by your valorous neighbours and friends, the Spaniards, resolutely engaged in the same glorious cause, must have the happiest issue; as yet there are thousands in Portugal anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers, in loyalty and glory. I repeat it to each loyal Portuguese, that all the aid of which his Britannic Majesty's fleet is capable, shall be given in behalf of a cause so just, glorious, and honourable, as the restoration of its lawful prince, in whose name the standard ought to have been raised in the south, as has been done in the north, for all the loyal to repair to.—Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, anchored at the Mouth of the Tagus, July 1, 1808.——(Signed) CHARLES COTTON, admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's fleet.

Proclamation of General Castanos to the Andalusians.

Valliant Andalusians! The flame of patriotism has, in a few days, burst forth with such brilliancy, that it has consumed the oppressors of the nation.—You desire to be free, and in a moment you found a protecting government, and an army, anxious for battle and for triumph.—Those legions of Vandals, who, for a time, surprized some of your cities, which they delivered up to plunder: those insolent men, puffed up with the victories they had gained over nations that were not united; who sold by wholesale the plunder of Europe, and laid waste the most fertile fields with fire and sword, have felt what the love of country and religion can do.—Valiant Andalusians, yours is the glory of Marengo, of Jena, and of Austerlitz. The laurels that adorned the brows of those conquerors are at your feet. —Immortal glory to the hero who has renewed in the Sierra Morena the exploits of Fabius Maximus! Our children will say— "Castanos has triumphed over the French, and his glory did not fill the houses of our fathers with mourning." Unfading laurels to the brave, who destroyed the insolent oppressors of the human race! Blessings upon the wise government that defended our

rights and prepared our triumphs!—Yet you are not Andalusians alone; you are Spaniards. Fly children of Spain! fly to your brethren on the Ebro, the Douro, and the Xucar: fly to break the chains of the captives of the Tagus, of Manzanares, and of Lobregat.—Blot out from the Spanish soil, even to the last footstep of these perfidious wretches—avenge in their blood the insults they have offered to the shade of a weak and cowardly government. Hear you not the cries of the murdered on the 2d May? Do you not listen to the lamentations of the oppressed? Are you not moved by the secret sighs of our Ferdinand, weeping his separation from his countrymen?—War and vengeance!—Tremble, tyrant of Europe, upon your throne, where you are covered with all sorts of crimes.—Valiant Andalusians! Think no sacrifice too great that is to recover your king, and restore your independence. You possess a country. Be a great nation; follow the paths of glory and of virtue, which, under the God of armies, have led you to this first victory!

Surrender of General Dupont. From the London Gazette. Downing Street, August 16, 1808.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has this day been received by the right hon. lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from lieutenant-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.B. dated Gibraltar, July 24, 1808. My Lord; I enclose a Report from Captain Whittingham, containing the details of a complete victory obtained on the 19th instant, by General Castanos, over the French corps, commanded by Generals Dupont and Wedel; and I take the liberty of congratulating your lordship upon the glorious result of the day.—I have the honour also to state, that I have received a letter from General Castanos, by the same courier, expressing the satisfaction he has received from the services of Captain Whittingham. I have the honour to be, &c. H. W. DALRYMPLE.

Head-quarters, Andujar, July 21, 1808.—Sir; I had the honour to inform you, in my letter of the 17th July, that in a council of war held on that day at head-quarters, it was resolved that the division of the Marquis de Campigny should join that of Major General Reding, and that the attack upon Baylen should be undertaken with the united force of the two divisions, whilst the third division and the reserve should occupy the attention of the enemy, by a feigned attack upon Andujar. Major-General Reding entered Baylen, on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock; he met with little opposition. The enemy retreated towards La Carolina. The Major-General wrote to the Commander in Chief for orders, either to advance against Andujar, or to pursue the column which was retiring upon La Carolina. General Castanos ordered him to advance upon Andujar without delay.—On the 19th, at two o'clock in the morning, the General received information of the retreat of the French from Andujar. Lieutenant-General Pena, with the reserve, was ordered to advance immediately towards Baylen. The French began their retreat at nine o'clock p. m. 18th July. A letter from General Reding informed the Commander in Chief that he intended commencing his march from Baylen towards Andujar at three o'clock a. m. 19th July. At two o'clock p. m. the advanced guard of General Pena's division came up with the enemy. At this moment an express arrived from Major-General Reding, to inform the Lieutenant-General that he had been engaged with the division of General Dupont from three o'clock in the morning till eleven; that he had repulsed the French, and remained master of the field of battle. The guns of the advanced guard of Lieutenant-General Pena's division had scarcely begun to fire, when a flag of truce arrived, to treat upon the terms of a capitulation. The discussion did not last long.—General Dupont was told he must surrender at discretion.—Lieutenant-General Pena halted, and formed his division upon the heights of Umbla, distant three miles from Baylen; between four and five o'clock, General Casterick, Aid-de-Camp to Bonaparte, was sent by General Dupont with orders to treat with General Castanos in person.—At nine o'clock, p. m. Major-General Reding informed the Lieutenant-General, that during the truce he had been treacherously attacked by General Wedel, who was just come from La Carolina with a reinforcement of six thousand men; and that the battalion of Cordova had been surprised and taken prisoners, together with two field-pieces. The negociations lasted till the evening of the 20th, and the glorious result I have the honour to inclose, as also an exact account of the killed and wounded, on both sides, as I have been able to collect in the hurry of the moment. The French themselves acknowledge the bravery and steadiness of the Spanish troops; their firmness, constancy, and perseverance, under the greatest possible privations, are worthy of the admiration of the world, particularly when it is remembered that half the army is composed of new raised levies. The Marquis Coupigny is detached with his

division to take immediate possession of the passes of Sierra Morena. General Castanos deserves the highest praise for his well conceived plan, and for the cool determination with which he has carried it into execution, in spite of the popular clamour for an immediate attack on the position of Andujar.—Whilst the negociations were carried on, General Castanos received an intercepted dispatch from the Duke of Rovego to Dupont, ordering him to retreat immediately upon Madrid, as the army of Gallicia was rapidly advancing. This determined the General to admit the capitulation of General Wedel. *French Force.*—Division of Dupont, 8000 rank and file.—Division of Wedel, 6000.—Total, 14,000.—*Spanish Force.*—Reding, 9000.—Coupigny.—5000.—Pena, 6000.—Jones, 5000.—Total, 25,000*. Nearly 3000 of the French killed and wounded.—From 1000 to 1200 of the Spaniards killed and wounded.

Terms of Capitulation.—The division of General Dupont prisoners of war. The division of General Wedel to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they are to be embarked and sent to Rochefort. There no longer exists a French force in Andalusia. (Signed) S. WHITTINGHAM, 13th Light Dragoons.—N. B. The division of General Dupont is also to return to France by Rochefort.

By letters received from lieut.-colonel Doyle, at Corunna, and from major Roche, at Oviedo, of the 8th and 9th instant, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, it appears, that various letters, from respectable authorities, at Madrid, and also public gazettes, had been received, both at Corunna and Oviedo, stating, that on the 29th ult. in the evening, the French began the evacuation of Madrid. Upon the 30th the evacuation continued; and, upon the 31st, Joseph Buonaparté, with the remainder of his troops, quitted the capital for Segovia. This measure was attributed to the French having received the account of the surrender of general Dupont's army in Andalusia.—The French carried with them all the artillery and ammunition they could find means to convey, and spiked the cannon, and damaged the powder they left behind; they also plundered the palaces and the treasury; they were followed by the Spanish ministers who had acted under the French, and, in general, by all the French who were settled in business at Madrid. Upon the 1st of August it was believed there was not a Frenchman remaining in the capital.

* Of this total, one-half peasantry.

Admiralty-Office, August 16, 1808.—*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Ocean, off Cadiz, July* 25, 1808.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the French troops, under general Dupont, consisting of about eight thousand men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war, on the 20th instant, having lost about three thousand killed in some partial actions, which took place on that and the three preceding days.—General Wedel, with about six thousand, who had arrived to reinforce Dupont, has capitulated, on condition of his corps being embarked and sent to Rochefort.—The copy of a letter from captain Whittingham to lieut.-general Sir Hew Dalrymple, detailing the operations and final success of the Spanish forces, I beg leave to inclose.*—I am, &c, COLLINGWOOD.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c. to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated on board the Hibernia, off the Tagus, the 31*st July*, 1808.

Sir,—Inclosed herewith I transmit, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, copy of a dispatch received by me this day from Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, detailing the defeat and surrender of general Dupont's army, together with the capitulation of the force under general Wedel to general Castanos; by these fortunate events the whole of Andalusia is said to be cleared of French troops. I have the honour to be, &c.—(Signed)—C. COTTON.

Ocean, off Cadiz, July 24, 1808.—By the Scout I informed you, that the French forces, under general Dupont, have surrendered to the Spanish army; and having to day received from the president of the supreme junta of government at Seville the official account of it, I do myself the honour of transmitting a copy of it for your information.—COLLINGWOOD.—Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. off the Tagus.

Most Excellent Lord,—It is with the greatest satisfaction that the supreme junta informs your excellency of the happy success which our arms have had over the French army under generals Dupont, Wedel,

* See the dispatch from lieut.-general Sir Hew Dalrymple to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

and Gobert, they having laid down their arms, as is set forth in the inclosed papers, which accompany this for your information, being persuaded of the noble interest your excellency takes in our most just cause.—The victory could not have been more complete, and there does not remain one Frenchman in Andalusia; there not being a single individual of the three divisions, which, by their own statements, amounted to more than 20,000 men, that has not been either killed or taken prisoner.—The rejoicing is so general and so lively, than an idea of it cannot be given; and we expect it will be the same in your lordship's squadron, through the favour which the Spanish nation owes to British generosity.—God save your excellency.—(Signed) FRANCISCO DE SAAVEDRA. VICENTE HORE. ANTONIO ZEMBRANO. ANDRES MINAN. JUAN BAPTISTA ESTELLER, Secretary of State.—Palace of the Real Alcares of Seville, July 22, 1808.—To his Excellency Admiral Collingwood.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERAL DUPONT

The following letters form an interesting part of the official reports of Gen. Castanos. They were seized by the Marquis de Coupigny on a courier dispatched by Dupont, and were published by the supreme Junta of Seville.

To the Duke de Robigo (late General Savary), general-in-chief of the French armies in Spain. July 15.

I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy has advanced in the front of our position, with all his forces, before Andujar, consisting of from 15,000 to 18,000 men, and artillery, consisting in part of 12-pounders. While we were attacked in front, a body of 3000 men, which had passed the river below Andujar, came through the middle of the Sierra in our rear. The 6th provincial regiment was detached to combat them, and succeeded in repulsing them. Another body of from 5000 to 6000 men, which was at Villanuova, threatened our left flank. Two battalions of the 4th legion were sent to oppose them, and a brisk engagement ensued; but the enemy, in spite of his superiority, could not throw our troops into disorder; and the adjoining post, by means of which we obtained our provisions, was not insulted. In like manner, the enemy sent a considerable body beyond Menjibar, situated on the road to Jaen, by Baylen. General Liger de Lair covered this position, in order to defend the road to Carolina, and General Bedel passed it the same night with his whole division, in order to reinforce it. I do not yet possess the necessary details; but I have reason to believe that Gen. Bedel will have maintained his post profitably. Gen. Gobert marched this morning to Baylen, in order to support General Bedel. His division is extremely weakened, having been obliged to detach six other battalions, three of which were stationed in the Mancha and the Sierra, for the security of the communication. It is of the utmost importance that this corps reunite itself as soon as possible. The enemy has taken a position upon the heights before Andujar. Every thing announces that to-morrow a new attempt will be made more serious than that of to-day. We shall resist to the utmost. Your excellency knows how difficult this position is, more especially since provisions are to be procured in the day with the greatest difficulty. The soldier is obliged to reap the corn and make the bread at the same time, the peasants having left the harvest to join the rebels. I implore your excellency to send the necessary reinforcements, in order to resume our operations instantly. The interests of his Majesty the Emperor and the King of Spain demand it; and it is a matter of deep regret to have given the enemy an opportunity to act offensively against us. To-day we have sustained an insignificant loss in repelling the attack of the enemy. General Bedel preserves his position, and the enemy has not yet gained any advantage over us.

To the same.—July 16.

I have the honour of transmitting to your excellency a duplicate of my letter of yesterday:—The enemy maintains the same position, and occupies the heights in front of Andujar. He has erected his batteries within cannon-shot of our *tete du pont.* We suspect that he will renew his attack this day, and we will receive him with the most firm determination to maintain our position. General Bedel guards the road from Jaen to Baylen; and I have charged him to watch that from Jaen to Ubeda; I have also charged General Gobert to guard the road to Carolina; as of the utmost importance in maintaining our communication with Madrid. The enemy manifests a regular plan in his attacks, and our inaction has given him courage. I believe, as I have suggested to your excellency repeatedly, that we ought to lose no time in resuming offensive operations; if not, the fire of insurrection may spread from the South to the other provinces; and the regular troops, which are dispersed, may be drawn to take part with the rebels. It is better that we, for the present, take no notice whatever

of those partial movements which may arise in some points, in order that we may be able to march with sufficient force against the army of the South, which is in open war against us. Further, I beg your excellency to observe, that it is more than a month since we have occupied Andujar; that this country has been ravaged by the banditti, and that we cannot draw from it but the most scanty means of subsistence. The troops would have had no sustenance, if the soldiers had not been daily employed in reaping the wheat, and made their own bread; but now that they are constantly under arms, they cannot employ those means. Your excellency will know how impatient the army is to resume their operations, and the moment of doing so can never come too soon. I beg your excellency to assure his majesty of the zeal of his troops in his service. Yesterday they gained somewhat more confidence. All motives concur to induce us to fight instantly a decisive battle, &c.

To General Beliard.—July 16.

I have written to you, my dear general, the result of the affair of yesterday. We remained master of all our positions; but we confidently expect a fresh attack this day on the part of the enemy. This day is the anniversary of the victory of Tolosa, obtained over the Moors; and religious prepossessions confer great importance upon that epoch in the minds of the Spaniards.—I have written to the general in chief, that we have not a moment to lose, in order to quit a position where we cannot subsist. The soldier being under arms all day, cannot reap his corn and make bread as before, for the peasants have left their cottages and their harvests. I implore quick reinforcements; in a word, a corps of troops in one mass, and not removed from each other at too great distances. I beg you to provide for keeping up the communication, so that the division of Gobert may unite with us. If we suffer the enemy to maintain the field in the South, all the provinces, and the other troops of the line, will hasten to take the part of the rebels. A decisive blow in Andalusia will contribute much to the subjugation of all Spain. Send me medecines, and linen for bandages, with the utmost promptitude, for the enemy intercepted, in the mountains, a month ago, all the moving hospitals and the supplies from Toledo, &c.

IS THE CONTINENTAL BLOCKADE OF ENGLAND PRACTICABLE?—*From the Corunna Gazette.*

Were the old and new continents under the dominion of a single monarch—were his orders capable of being obeyed and executed along the coasts of every country on the face of the globe, and were his sovereign resolutions exempted from the interruptions of necessity and contingent circumstances, in that case the continental blockade might be practicable and effective. But that a single kingdom (or empire, if you will, though it does not command the western maritime parts of the continent of Europe) should require all the other powers, without any regard to their position, relations, and wants, to deprive themselves of the benefit of commerce, to forego the necessaries and conveniences of life, to destroy their superfluous native productions, and to dispense with all the auxiliary advantages afforded by industry and navigation, is an extravagant pretension, impracticable with regard to foreign dominions, unjust and tyrannical at home. It is an established axiom, that maritime ports are the fountains of national riches, from which proceed the influx of specie, and all the commodities, both of the first necessity and of luxury. If this entrance to public happiness is shut against the human race, men must confine themselves to the native products of the soil, and, from the want of the precious metals, be reduced to general indigence. Without this resource no nation could raise itself to greatness; armies could not be maintained, nor conquests projected and executed; and hence it was always wisely conceived that that power would command the continent which should possess the dominion of the seas, and carry on a flourishing commerce and navigation. Notwithstanding these undoubted truths, France, which for nineteen years has in this respect done nothing but project the most ridiculous, quixotic, and almost impossible enterprizes, ventured to declare a continental blockade against the English, and that too before she was absolutely mistress of the coasts of Europe. The novelty of the idea surprised all those credulous beings who admire whatever is new and extravagant; but it necessarily attracted the ridicule of all true politicians, who considered it as an adventure similar to that which the illustrious hero of La Mancha undertook against the windmills, which he supposed to be the wicked enchanters of his fair Dulcinea. In fact the report of Talleyrand, the approbation of the senate, and the imperial decree of Buonaparté upon this subject, are comic originals, which would have been very fair game to such men as Plautus, Martial, &c. Engaged in a hazardous contest with Russia, Sweden, and Prussia—not absolute master of Denmark,

Spain, Austria, Portugal, and Turkey, and even before he had yet conquered Calabria, and expelled from the Adriatic and the Mediterranean the Pope and the Queen of Etruria, could any thing be more ridiculous and presumptuous than, under such circumstances, to decree that the whole continent should shut its ports against the English, and sacrifice its interests, commerce, and territory, because such was the sovereign pleasure of Napoleon? The decree, however, went forth; and the exalted imaginations of French visionaries already beheld the industrious Britons expiring under their burdens, and left to the mercy of the waves. What a sad picture did they give us of their situation! Great Britain presented nothing but inactivity, famine, discontent, and frequent insurrections; and there were some who already beheld King George on his knees, imploring peace from the hero of the age, the arbiter of the destinies! So great is the influence of falsehood, under the reign of ignorance! But the English, though excommunicated by the bull of Buonaparté, instead of declining, continued to advance in riches and strength, whilst specie was disappearing in France and Spain; and the man of opulence was compelled to eat the same breakfast with the porter, for want of sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial commodities. The colonies, both Spanish and French, were, in consequence of this decree, exposed to the manifest hazard of being revolutionized, and proclaiming themselves independent. Those of his allies, who exist by commerce alone, would have been compelled, as the only means of saving themselves from total ruin, to cast off the protection and alliance of their lord Napoleon, and his armies would have run the risk of being dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of there being no more money to plunder, nor kingdoms to conquer; at the same time that having no maritime force to cope with the British, the latter would continue in the exclusive enjoyment of the commerce of the Indies; and the necessity of obtaining the productions and manufactures of Europe would compel the inhabitants of America to open their ports to the English. The project was therefore ridiculous and chimerical; and Buonaparté knew well enough that this was not the way to deprive England of the dominion of the seas, nor to deliver the ports of the continent from blockade, and to retaliate in his turn; for England had a force to keep us in a state of blockade, and Buonaparté had none to prevent it. But he longed to conquer and divide the continent among his brothers, and devised this project, to conceal from the French his true intention, and that he was dragging that nation into the field of slaughter, for the purpose of creating kings, after having, in order that they might get rid of kings, sacrificed three millions of the youth of France; and thus he disguised the private interest of his own family under the pretence of the general interest of the nation. This decree was, therefore, a political prognostic of the premeditated articles of the peace of Tilsit, and the division of Europe into two empires: Bonaparte taking to himself, for the present, all that part of the continent which extends from the Vistula to Corfu, and is bounded by the Baltic, the Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic, leaving the rest to Russia: so that this project comprehended the conquest of Spain, Portugal, Etruria, the Papal States, Denmark, and the Hanse Towns, and ultimately Austria, which was the only thing wanting to complete his work of desolation. All were included in his decree of continental blockade; and this was a sweeping expedient, in order to furnish a decent pretence for the entrance of his armies, whose approach would have been preceded by proclamations, affirming that they came only, to compel the common enemy to keep within his own limits, and to conclude a maritime peace. The French appeared on the stage, and the performance commenced; and those who in the first act performed the parts of friendship and moderation, in the second boldly threw off the mask, and represented the robberies and frauds of their leader and his gang. The English, beyond all comparison wiser and more sagacious than the French, saw, in the execution of the decree of continental blockade, the destruction of the monstrous empire of France, and the recovery of the freedom of Europe and the world. They protected their allies, and left the other powers to be undeceived by experience. All of them are accordingly undeceived, and resolved to shake off the yoke. They open their hearts and their ports to the English, who are capable of affording them, in the most generous and energetic manner, copious aids of every description; and on opening the communication, they find that Great Britain, instead of being sunk into dejection and poverty, is much more flourishing and opulent than before. They blush for having placed any confidence in the French, complain of their seductive proclamations, and for ever detest and abjure their friendship. They acknowledge with shame the absurd and extravagant course which they were

pursuing, in lending their aid to the continental blockade: they now hold it up to ridicule, and swear eternal friendship to Great Britain.

AUSTRIA.—*Proclamation issued by the Emperor of Austria, for organizing a National Levée en Masse. Dated Vienna, June 9, 1808.*

We, Francis I, by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Gallicia, and Lodomeria, &c. &c. Archduke of Austria, &c. &c.—We have discovered to our beloved subjects, in our letters patent, of the 12th ult. our design attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the monarchy, which is to be founded on such means as to afford us the possibility of facilitating the finances of state by a reduction of the regular army. —In this design we have found it good to organize a national levée in masse, tending to defend the country.—We do, for this end, choose a period when we are in friendly relation with all the powers of the Continent—for only then, if such measures are ripely adopted, and cemented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become needful.—To execute these measures, we have appointed plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal, and attachment to our person and the state, have been repeatedly tried, viz. for Austria, Carniola, Carinthia, Stiria, Triest, and Saltsburgh, our aulic commissioner, Count Von Saurau. —For Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, our serene cousin, his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, with our Upper Burgrave Von Wallis and Governor Count Lazansky. —For Lower Austria, and Austria on the Ems, our serene cousin, his Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian, with the President Count Von Bissingen and Baron Von Hackelberg.—For Gallicia, our general of cavalry, Count Von Bellegarde, and the vice president of government, Count Von Wurmser. They have received definitive instruction as to the manner and time of execution, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly.—We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn in a most laudable manner their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation the full measure of our paternal designs, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare. The activity and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend them who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular.—Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 9th, in the year 1808, and of our reign, the eighth year.—FRANCIS.—ALOYS, Count Von Ugarte, First Chancellor. JOSEPH, Baron Von der Mark. JOSEPH CHARLES, Count of Diedrightein. JOSEPH, Baron Von Kielmansegge.

PORTUGAL.—*Proclamation of the Duke of Abrantes (the French General Junot) General in Chief of the Army of Portugal, to the Portuguese. Dated, Palace of Lisbon, June 26, 1808.*

What phrenzy agitates you? Into what an abyss of calamities are you about to plunge yourselves? After seven months of the most perfect tranquillity, of the most complete harmony, what cause have you to rush to take up arms—and against whom? Against an army which was to secure your independence, which was to maintain the integrity of your country, and, in a word, without which you would cease to be Portuguese. Who can thus urge you on to betray your own interests? Do you then wish that the ancient Lusitania should henceforth be no more than a province of Spain? What can you expect in a contest with an army, numerous, valiant, and inured to war, in whose presence you would be dispersed like the sands of the desert, by the impetuous blasts of the south wind? Do you not perceive that those who mislead you, look not to what may further your interests, but solely to the means of gratifying their revenge, and, provided the continent is disturbed, what signifies it to them how much blood may flow? Should those perfidious islanders land on your territory, leave me to combat them; this is the duty of my army; yours is to remain peaceably in your fields. I pity your error; but should you persist in it, should you continue deaf to my voice, tremble; your punishment shall be terrible. Can you regret a dynasty which had abandoned you, and whose government has so humiliated you, that you were no longer ranked among the nations of Europe? What do you wish for? To remain Portuguese? To be independent? This the great Napoleon has promised you. You, yourselves, have earnestly entreated of him a king, who, aided by the omnipotence of that great monarch, might raise up again your unfortunate country, and replace her in the rank which belongs to her. Doubtless, at this moment, your new monarch is on the point of visiting you. He expected to find faithful subjects; shall he find only rebels? I expected to have delivered over to him a peaceable kingdom, and flourishing cities. Shall I be obliged to shew him only ruins, and heaps of ashes,

and dead bodies? Would he reign over a desolate country? Certainly not. You would only be an unfortunate province of Spain. Your customs, your laws, every thing has been preserved. Is not your religion ours? Has it suffered the slightest insult? Are not you, on the contrary those who violate it? You yield to the seduction and guidance of heretics, whose only wish is to destroy you and your religion. Ask the unfortunate Irish catholics what oppression they groan under in their own country, and by the orders of their own government. Is it not you who violate it, by obeying the ministers of that holy religion, (whose first precept is obedience and submission to the laws,) when they dare to instigate you to commit murder and assassination upon men who lived in the midst of you as brothers? Let them tremble! They will pay dear for the calamities which they inflict upon you; but you, Portuguese, will be the unfortunate victims of their crimes.—If there still existed a few abuses in the administration, the experience of each successive day was diminishing them. My decree of the 14th of June has already regulated an interesting branch of the finances, by settling the pay of the soldiers on a sure footing. The salaries of the administrators and judges are regularly paid. The emperor Napoleon, satisfied, in consequence of my reports, with the public spirit in this kingdom, has just remitted the half of your contribution; and it is at the instant that he is accomplishing all your wishes, that you permit yourselves to be hurried away by the influence of a few miscreants; it is at the moment of reaping the fruit of your tranquillity—it is at the instant that happiness is within your grasp, that you deliberately cast away from you even the most distant hope of it. Well! Portuguese, you have only the interval of a moment to implore the clemency of the emperor, and to disarm his wrath. Already his armies in Spain approach your frontiers; if you hesitate, you are undone. Lay down your arms; return in peace to your homes; imitate the tranquillity of your capital, and the adjacent provinces; follow your agricultural pursuits; reap that fine harvest which heaven has sent you, after so many alarms of dreadful famine, from which I have been able to preserve you. Expel with horror from among you those wretched miscreants whose only object is the pillage of your cities. Merit pardon by prompt submission, and a prompt obedience to my orders; if not, think of the punishment which awaits you. Every city, town, or village, which shall take up arms against my forces, and whose inhabitants shall fire upon the French troops, shall be delivered up to pillage, and totally destroyed; and the inhabitants shall be put to the sword.—Every individual taken in arms, shall be instantly shot.—Done at the head quarters, in the Palace of Lisbon, June 26, 1808.—(Signed) The Duke of Abrantes.

Tuscany.—*From the Paris Papers, July 18, 1808.*

In pursuance of an imperial decree, dated the 12th of May, at Bayonne, an extraordinary junta is appointed to conduct the administration of Tuscany. It consists of general Menou, the councillor of state Auchy, and the masters of the rolls Chaban, Degerando, and Jeanet, together with the auditor Balbe Berton Crillon, secretary general. General Menou takes the title of governor, is invested with the chief command of the troops, and will officiate as president of the junta. According to a decree of the junta, the commencement of the session of the extraordinary junta will be notified to all the civil and military authorities of the three departments of Tuscany. The following proclamation to the inhabitants of that country has been ordered to be published and placarded all over the three departments:—Tuscans! His majesty the emperor and king has been pleased to confer upon you the honour of being adopted into the great family, and of uniting yourselves to the destiny of the empire formed by his genius. Napoleon the great adopts you as his children, and the French salute you by the name of brothers.—This adoption promises to you all the effects of the beneficent cares of our illustrious emperor—the protector of religion and morality.—You will now be happy. You will receive a code of laws, which being the offspring of wisdom and the experience of ages, secures the rights of property, and the stability of families. Your agriculture and industry will flourish. You will restore to Tuscany, the native country of a Dante, Gallileo, and Michael Angelo, the Athens of Italy, that splendour which the Belles-Lettres, the arts and sciences, of which it was the cradle to modern Europe, formerly conferred upon it.—Delegated from the greatest of heroes and of sovereigns, our first wish is to merit your attachment. To attain this purpose, we have nothing more to do than to make you acquainted with, and faithfully to fulfil the instructions which we have received. Your feelings have even anticipated our wishes; and already, not less than ourselves, your esteem, love, and admire our illustrious emperor.—Tuscans!

You are a good, a virtuous, and a loyal people. The emperor knows and esteems you. Place your whole confidence in him. Let violent men of all parties become silent, and forego their absurd expectations. Let the brave, the wise, and the impartial classes of persons unite, and as in all other parts of France, possess one soul and one heart. It is by such conduct, that you will make yourselves worthy of being the children of Napoleon.

BRITISH ARMY.—*General Orders.*

1st, The officers of infantry, with the exception of the mounted officers, are to wear black cloth leggins when on duty, and at all inspections and reviews.—2d, Officers are to wear their hats straight when on the parade or on duty, and not with the corners in front.—3d, The mounted officers of infantry to wear the shoulder belt and regulation sword.—4th, Lace on the skirts of the officers' coats is contrary to regulations and must be discontinued.—5th, The staff sergeants to be dressed according to regulations: the sergeant-major, and quarter-master-sergeant, to be distinguished only in the manner pointed out.—6th, The bugle horn players to be dressed as the drummers of the regiment.—7th, The men are to carry their great coats at inspections and reviews, as likewise on all duties.—8th, Regiments not provided with grenadier caps and pioneer appointments, are to be immediately supplied.—9th, The plates on the caps of some of the corps, and the sergeants' swords and sashes, (the latter being crimson) are reported contrary to orders. They must be in strict conformity to the king's regulations; and the general officers will give orders accordingly, and see that they are complied with.—10th, The clothing is to be made up in strict conformity to the sealed patterns; and general officers, when inspecting regiments, are enjoined to pay particular attention on this head, and to report any deviation therefrom, for which commanding officers will be made responsible.—It appeared some time back, on an inspection being made of the clothing of the militia, that the coats of many regiments were so tight, particularly in the sleeves, as not to admit the waistcoat being worn, which was supposed to be the cause of the sickness which prevailed at the close of the last winter, and the early part of the spring. The colonels must be cautioned with respect to the ensuing clothing, and the general officers will be careful to see that the men have on the proper waistcoat with sleeves, which is always to be worn, except in very hot weather. (Signed) W. SHENER, Maj. A. Assist. Adj. Gen. I. D.

SWEDEN.—*From the Stockholm Gazette.*

Head-quarters, Gralsby, July 27.—His royal majesty received yesterday the following report from field-marshal Count Klingspur, dated Head quarters, New Carleby, the 20th instant.

My last report was of the 9th instant, and was dispatched by messenger Brolin. Major Fleandt was since forced to retreat from Peroo and Kockonsari, and to fall back upon Dunkas. By this retrogade movement the rear of our army was so much exposed, that nothing but a brisk attack on the enemy's main force, near Lappo, could ward off the impending danger. I therefore ordered major-general Adlercreutz to take the command of the troops assembled near Lower Harma to attack the enemy, which was done on the 14th inst. with so much success, that victory, although dearly bought, declared in favour of your majesty's troops. The enemy has retreated since that action to Salmi, and taken up there a strong and advantageous position. — Before the above expedition against Lappo was undertaken, a Swedish brigade, with a considerable park of artillery, marched under the orders of Colonel Von Essen from Socklott to Dunkers, to join major Fleandt's corps, and make a diversion in that quarter; but the enemy's position was found so strong, as to render an attack in front utterly impossible. I accordingly ordered Colonel Essen to endeavour to turn the enemy; but before he was able to perform that movement, he received intelligence, that the enemy had left the above position, and was retreating, burning and destroying all the bridges immediately after he had passed them. Colonel Von Essen is in full pursuit of the enemy, and I entertain some hope, that this operation will soon force the enemy to quit Salmi, and fall back to Knortane and Alawo.—Colonel Sandals has reported from Sawolax, that he detached major Aerenkihl, with 500 men, in fifty small boats, to make an attack on nine of the enemy's gun-boats which had sailed from Kuopio: although the object of this attack, to take the above gun-boats, could not be attained on account of the enemy's superior weight of metal, and the wind coming foul, yet the enemy's gun-boats were compelled to make a precipitate retreat to Kuopio.—M. KLINGSPOR,—Field-marshal and general-in-chief of the army.

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